PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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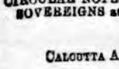
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,116.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
1st June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	8394	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6010	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	8284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7983	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers are for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,681	Bogor	8th Aug "
VILLE d'ALGER	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,345	Guimont	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,133	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE d'ALGER	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,345	Guimont	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	10th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4506	P. Badesich	1st June,
CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4506	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	3301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4506	P. Badesich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	3301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BARATA	4222	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4506	P. Badesich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,05 or 672.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Rawson House 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 3rd June	11 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
KABARA	1,900	Thur. 6th June	8 a.m.	(direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 7th June	7 a. m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA" 3,000 tons, on MONDAY 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahamera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly),

S.S. "KABARA" 1,900 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th June, calling (and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 8th June calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

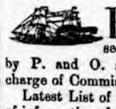
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abney	8106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	8124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abney	8106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	8124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

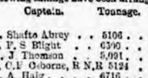
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	....	7th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU	...	Mosher	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resulting in pain, nightly climaxes, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MANGOES FOR ENGLAND.

DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,232,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	15
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co

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ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.

Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.

Centrifugal Pumping Plants.

Electric Motors and Dynamos.

Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

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Mazagon, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

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BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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	Per Bot. Rs. as.	Per Doz. Rs. as.
DESSERT PORT—This Wine possesses a purity flavour ...	2 12	32 0
SUPERIOR "BLACK SEAL," Rich, soft, and delicate ...	3 6	40 0
OLD "INVALID" PORT, very Choice GREEN SEAL ...	3 8	42 0
WHITE PORT—Made from selected White Grapes ...	2 14	34 0
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND—Matured Old Tawny ...	3 4	36 0

GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINE.
(Bottled in Oporto Vineyards.)

FREI AGOSTINHO ...	1 14	21 0
LEGITIMO ...	1 8	16 0
VICTORIA ...	3 0	35 0

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, hearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "Therapion" and "Therapion No. 1, 2, and 3."

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II. Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	45	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	45	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	275	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	280	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	320	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	270	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	365	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	480	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: F. FISCHER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,

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Importers of European Goods.

Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.

PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.

INSURANCE, FIRE, PIPE AND MARINE EFFECTED.

Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.

Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. L. FONDA, has been APPOINTED to act as AGENT to the above Company in Bombay, during the temporary absence on leave of the Undersigned.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, THE 30TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby invite sealed offers for the PURCHASE of all the Stock-in-trade consisting of CHUBB'S SAFES, LOCKS, BOXES, etc., now lying at SHOP No. 37, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. The offers must be submitted to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, up to 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1907. The property is open to inspection of intending buyeas at the said shop, and for further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or to the Agent of the mortgagee in possession at the said shop. Dated this 31st day of May, 1907.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
ATTORNEYS for BAI BHICAIJI HORMASJI,
MAJOR,
The Mortgagee in possession.

NOTICE.

AS the POST of SUPERINTENDENT of the Government Botanical Gardens and Museum, Mysore State, will shortly fall vacant, applications are invited for the Post from persons possessing the necessary qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the SECRETARY to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Department, so as to reach him on or before the 15th June, 1907. Applicants should state their qualifications and the terms upon which they are prepared to take up the appointment.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

DATED, BANGALORE,
THE 29TH MAY, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1907, for the SUPPLY of 7 tons of OIL COCOANUT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. one, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
30th May, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MANEKLAL MACCONDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a lunatic.
GEORGE FRANCIS GERALD FRASER, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's 94th Russell's Infantry, Poona.
ANDREW GALBRAITH FLEMING, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.
GEORGE HERBERT BELCHAM, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda.
HERBERT WAHD, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kilichpur, Central Provinces.
STANLEY CARROLL, late a European passenger, per S. S. "Sultan," from Mombassa to Bombay.
MIR HYDER MIR, late a patient in the Arthur Road Hospital, Mahomedan.
GEORGE J. B. ARMOUR, late in the employ of Messrs. Tothill Sharpe and Company, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT
BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Bombay, 1st June, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs. Aria. Illustrated. Rs 9-3.

A descriptive model of a Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indispensable volume in every motorist's library."—"Review of Reviews."

The Making of a Motor Car. By Douglas Leechman, Illustrated. As 14.

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Motor Car Mechanics for Beginners. By G. Foster Pedley. Illustrated with numerous Diagrams. As. 14.

The construction and working of each component part of a petrol engine is explained in this little book, the information being conveyed in concise language, easily understood by the novice. The Author in compiling "Motor Car Mechanics" has assumed that the reader has no previous knowledge of the subject, and has therefore purposely avoided using technical terms or phrases until they have been satisfactorily explained.

The Motorists A. B. C. By L. Elliott Brookes. A practical hand-book for the use of owners, operators, and automobile mechanics. Giving full and concise information on all questions relating to constructions, care and operation of gasline and electric automobiles. With numerous tables, useful rules and formulæ and over one hundred Illustrations. Rs. 4-6.

Practical Motor Car Repairing. By Eric W. Walford. A hand-book for Motor Car Owners and Drivers. As. 14.

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Electric Ignition for Motor Vehicles. By W. Hibbert. Re. 1-5.

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Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 30.] [BOMBAY, *May* 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 11/16	3/16	
2½ do. Rentes	95¼	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2	1/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities	65 1/8	jun	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/8		1/16
Do. in New York	.....	...	...
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 46 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	.....	...	...
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3½%		⅛
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4¼%		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½o/o		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 11/16d. unchanged.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 18th Inst. arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 30th Instant.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£25,200,000 Inc.	£ 100,000
Public Deposits	£10,700,000 Dec.	£ 200,000
Other Deposits	£42,400,000 Inc.	£ 700,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000 Unchgd.	
Other Securities	£20,700,800 Inc.	£ 100,000
Notes and Gold	£24,900,000 ,,	£ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Steady
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	...13,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·29+24
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 1/4 to 1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·83 +18	6·72 +18	6·69 +19	6 59 +19

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
6·53 +18	6·48 +18	6·45 +18	6·44 +19	6·43 +19

New York—Market Closed.

WHEAT

Bed Karachi—33/ New Terms—July-August—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 55/ May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 52/ June-July—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/8—May-June Hamburg—Done—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 7½d.

Months of Shipment—July—August nominal.

Tone of Sugar—Firmer.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 7 3/4d. Value.

ARRIVALS:— "Ville de la Ciotat."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,33,600	London	Peninsular	Mercantile Bank
9 Boxes Gold Bullions	12,97,920	London	do.	National Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	2,240	Aden	Nerbudda	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	300	Jask	do.	do.
4 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Muscat	do.	S M Faraj
2 Bundles Rupees	6,880	Muscat	do.	Comptoir National Commissioner of Police
1 Case Specie ..	3 662	Jeddah	Mohammadi	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [31ST MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened firm at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T and 1s. 4¼ d. on demand. There was a fair enquiry at the latter rate for Mail requirements but at the close it was only available at one Bank. The Credit rate opened at 1s. 4 4/32d. 3 months' sight but there were few bills offered. Some however were placed for July-August. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...	... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 3/32
Credits— 3 months' sight		...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162½
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper :—

This has been settling day in the Government Paper market and a fairly large business has been done at fluctuating rates. In the morning there were buyers at 97¼ and business was done up to 97 5/16. Later on the bulls became sellers to square their contracts the business for the settleme it finally closing at 97. In the course of the afternoon a slight reaction set in and at the close there are probably buyers as under. Calcutta market opened very steady at 97 7/16 for cash and delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97·1
1st Settlement	97·5

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Thursday closed 1/16 down at 31 for ready and 31 1/8 for delivery forward in two months. The local market has been somewhat neglected to-day owing to the Government Paper settlement, but ready and forward bars improved 1/8 all round, the closing quotations being as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	... ...	78	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	78	7	0
Ditto 2nd ,,	...	78	11	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th May	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 7th May	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	31,65,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	58,14,000
Sundries	54,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,09,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,03,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,92,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	15,63,000
Bullion	10,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	1,13,000	.....
Sundries	57,000	.....
Cash	.....	11,38,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered of which amount only 31·40 lakhs was allotted, viz : 10·40 lakhs. Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 21 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 1-8d. After the sales a small lot of Rs. 30,000 Bills was allotted at 1s. 4 1-8d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 55·50 lakhs, The amount advertised for next week is 50 lakhs.

The Mail of the 17th May brings £400,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,00,000
Bombay	,,	5,10,000
Madras	,,	5,00,000
Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

The Mail of the 24th May brings £60,000 silver and £170,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	12,80,000
Bombay	,,	6,40,000
Madras	,,	17,00,000
Total...	Rs.	36,20,000

The mail of the 31st May brings £160,000 silver and £210,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	.....
Bombay	,,	.....
Madras	,,	10,70,000
Total...	Rs.	10,70,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	59,104	36,540	+ 22,564
Receipts from 1st October to 30th May..	2,624,393	2,366,353	+ 258,040
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	53,638	23,940	+ 29,698
China	35,487	14,374	+ 21,113
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	89,125	38,314	+ 50,811
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 30th May.			
Europe	927,398	737,630	+ 189,768
China	38,521	18,906	+ 19,615
Japan	517,246	344,930	+ 172,316
Coast Ports ...	49,327	21,323	+ 28,004
Total ...	1,532,492	1,122,789	+ 409,703
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	46,9 6 1	24,702	+22,259
China	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 4th May 1907 —11,662 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th March, 1907—12,313 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	6,017	328,845	430,180
Central India ...	2,721	110,749	127,556
Barsee and Nugger ...	6,868	208,273	136,689
Berars... ...	3,172	457,777	485,512
Central Provinces ...	1,244	304,016	339,171
Total Comras...	20,022	1,409,460	1,519,088
Dhollera	14,831	240,865	164,414
Broach	6,387	272,484	205,385
Compta and Dharwar.	10,014	86,696	68,572
Westerns	935	10,487	20,992
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,979	483,411	305,396
Bengals, Rajputana...	3,521	74,556	33,339
Sind	337	14,042	29,762
Persian	48	2,277	1,687
American	.....	18,160	14,073	
Egyptian	.....	1,159	1,466
Other Sorts	.....	797	2,180
Totals...	59,104	3,624,893	3,356,353

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

At the beginning of the week under review, the Home Markets fluctuated slightly, the tendency on the whole being towards lower prices. On Wednesday, however, there was a smart advance in the American Markets owing to unfavourable weather, and to reports of damage to the crop by excessive rain. Yesterday the New York Market was closed for Decoration Day, and there are consequently no telegrams from America this morning.

The first report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau which is expected here early next month (possibly on the 5th prox.) is looked for with much interest. It is anticipated, from some sources, that the average condition will be 70 per cent, which is an exceedingly low figure for the time of year. Should this estimate of the condition prove correct, it is possible that there will be a further upward movement on the publication of the Report, though no doubt the expected low average has already been discounted to some extent by the late rise.

The Liverpool Market has been fluctuated during the week and close with a sharp rise of 1/4d. in spot and 18 to 19 points in futures.

We give below our usual weekly table of the position of the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and up to to day :—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·10	7·29	+·19
Futures, May-June	6·68	6·83	+·15
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·28	6·48	+·20
NEW YORK.			
Spot	12·35	12·50	+·15
Futures, July	11·03	11·23	+·20
Do. Dec.	11·39	11·66	+·27
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	12 1/8	12 5/16	+3/16
Futures, July	12·23	12·41	+·18
Do. Aug.	12·03	12·15	+·12

The local market has also fluctuated in sympathy with the governing markets and closes firm with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than last Friday's closing rates. New Crop rates are 4 to 5 higher.

In contracts there has been little doing either in old or new crop. A few purchases of the latter in Oomras and Khandeish are reported by exporters, but as yet the business is on very limited lines. Sellers are chary of operating at present owing to the uncertainty regarding the future of the American Crop, and also as to the monsoon conditions in India. So far, there are no signs of an early burst of the monsoon.

In ready cotton a fair business has been put through during the week, and but for the difficulty experienced in the selection of high grades owing to diminishing stocks, the offtake would no doubt have been appreciably better. Shippers operations have been chiefly confined to high class Oomras and Bengals, though several lines of Muttras and Khandeish have also been taken up. A few lots of Bagulkot and Bijapur rtyles have changed hands. Mills have continued buying quietly and have been in the market to a small extent for most descriptions. Broach has not been so much in request as hither to.

Receipts continue fairly heavy and are now 258,000 bales in excess of last year.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	274
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	231
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	212
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	207
Fine M. G. Amraoti	207
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192
Fine M. G. Bengals	156/37
Good Westerns	239/40
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	261/62 March/08
Fine M. G.	Rs.	276/77 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	,,	205/6 Jan/08
,, ,, Khangaum Akola	,,	225/23 ,,
,, ,, Nagpur ...	,,	243 (Nominal)
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	205/6 ,,
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	,,	190 ,,

Liverpool Openeri—

Opening tone		Firm
Estimated Sales		4,000 bales
Total Imports		16,000 ,,

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·60 +07	6·79 +07	6·77 +08	6·69 +08	6·63 +10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
6·58 +10	6·56 +11	6·54 +10	6·53 +10	

FREIGHTS.

The market has continued steady during the past week, but business has been on moderate lines owing to the high rates asked. Quotations are almost unchanged at 16s. to 17s. for ready and June and 15s. to 15s. 6d. for July.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending yesterday.

Wheat	110,482	cwts
Linseed	144,769	,,
Rapeseed	74,957	,,
Gingellyseed	6,393	,,
Poppyseed	40,689	,,
Groundnuts	1,353	,,
Castorseed	23,661	,,
Rice..	116,943	,,
Myrabollams	12,800	,,
Cottonseed	163,354	,,
Mowrasseed	936	,,
Gram	57,390	,,
Joowari	9,989	,,
Maize	93	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market during the week has been firmer, and prices have gradually hardened. There has been a fair business passing, chiefly amongst natives. At the close we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0 B. T.
May	,,	8 4 6 R. T. (settlement)
September ...	,,	8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

There has been a steady advance in prices in the past week, but business has been somewhat restricted as exporters have completed their May requirements. In the Punjab the balance of the crop is moving slowly owing to plague in the districts. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs.	8 13 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore, May ...	Rs.	9 1 0 R. T.
Brown Delhi ready ...	Rs.	8 14 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	9 6 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

The market has advanced and prices are about 2 annas per cwt higher on the week but the business reported has been limited. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 14 0 B. T.
May	... Rs.	10 2 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been steady at Rs. 36 for ready and May-June.

Cottonseed :—

Has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 21.

Mowraseed :—

The market has been fairly steady during the week, but closes somewhat easier and we quote :—

July-Aug. Rs. 6 12 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

Has ruled firm and rates have advanced. The reported shortness in the American crop has caused some excitement and at the close we quote in a firm market as under :—

White Delhi	... Rs.	5 2 0
,, Pessi 85 per cent	... Rs.	5 2 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods :—The demand for all goods has again slackened during the past week. In Nainsooks 28" from 12 by 9 to 18 by 20, stocks are so large that prices may decline if the market continues dull as it is at present. For other goods there is no change to report.

Grey Goods :—The market is quieter than it was a fortnight ago. There is a noticeable decrease in the demand from up-country. Prices remain steady.

Prints and Dyed Goods :—The market here does not show any material improvement notwithstanding the upward tendency of the Home markets. Stocks are large, but prices are maintained.

Turkey red plain goods :—There is a small enquiry for these goods in the bazaar but prices offered are very low. The Home market is very firm and consequently business is impracticable.

Turkey red prints :—Since our last report the market is steadier but buyers are not prepared to operate at all freely owing to the high prices quoted by manufacturers. Selling prices for various goods are firm and are likely to improve if a good monsoon favours the trade.

Dhooties :—There is no improvement in the demand. Prices at Home are firm and advancing, and business is unpracticable owing to the high prices asked.

METALS.

Copper :—The market has again been quieter owing to the small demand and to the news of a slight fall in the Home Markets. Prices are about 8 to 12 annas per cwt lower. The Home market has since recovered somewhat, but this has had no effect here.

Yellow Metal has also been easier to the extent of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. and advices from Home report a decline of 20 to 25 shillings per ton. Until Consumption increases business to arrive is impracticable.

COALS.

We have had a very quiet week with little or no business passing as buyers still hold out for lower prices. We quote as follows :

	Rs.			
Cardiff	...	19	0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	...	17	0 0	,,
Yorkshire	...	17	0 0	,,
Watson's Hartley ...	...	16	0 0	,,
Desherghur Bengal ...	...	15	0 0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	...	14	12 0	,,
Seebpore	...	14	4 0	,,
Hielgeos Anthracite ...	...	14	4 0	,,
Ballari	...	13	0 0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	...	14	0 0	,,
Shaw's Navigation ...	...	14	0 0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The Market is steady and the rates current to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun Oil, in tins	Rs.	3 10 0 per pair,
,, ,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	3 0 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Swan oil, in tins	,,	3 6 0 per pair,
,, ,, ,, (loose)	Rs.	2 12 0 per 8 gallons.
Russian Anchor brand, cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra Silverlight,	,,	5 2 0 Per case

SHARES.

The market is little more active and there is a slight improvement in the prices of some concerns. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,405, and Bank of India to Rs. 56½. In Press shares New Berars have improved to Rs. 540; Indian Cotton to Rs. 140; New Mofussils to Rs. 615; Volkarts to Rs. 1,100. In Miscellaneous List Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 124 to Rs. 125. Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 990. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 148. Port Cannings at Rs. 460. Treachers at Rs. 615 to Rs. 620, The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 270, and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 272½. Central India Mining Co., Ld. Shares have changed hands at Rs. 535. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 168½, and Preference shares at Rs. 128½. In mill Companies Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,900 X.D. Connaughts are steady at Rs. 470; Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 980; David Mill shares after touching Rs. 352 1/2 closed at Rs. 345; Empress have improved to Rs. 380; Jamsheds have ruled at and about Rs. 160; Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 680; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,275; Crescents to Rs. 110. Maneckji Petits after touching Rs. 3,065 closed at Rs. 3,040. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,550 and Sholahpurs at Rs. 3,600. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,040 and Svadeshis at Rs. 1,360, In Railway Companies, Tapt Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 452½; Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 557 1/2; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 102; Amritsar Patty at Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 1st June, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—May 12, at Modra, College Road, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Arthur Doyne Adams, of Trivandrum, Travancore, South India, of a daughter.

COOPER—May 9, at 9 Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, the wife of Bertram Cooper, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond, of a son.

DAVIS—May 8, at Clifton, the wife of Capt. Gronow Davis, Indian Army, Quetta of a daughter.

MAKGILL—May 3, at Haven View, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, the wife of Sir George Makgill, Bart, of a son.

MCRAE—May 12, at Corunna, Shorcliffe Road, Folkestone, the wife of Col. H. N. McRae, C. B., aide-de-camp Indian Army, of a daughter.

STEWART—May 11, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Brevet Col. W. R. Stewart, R. E. of a son.

TIGHE—May 3, at 3 Girdler's Road, West Kensington, W., the wife of Major Vincent J. Tighe, D. S. O., of the Manchester and West African Regts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COBBE—BOYD—April 16th, at Bombay, by the Revd. Father Falk, S. J., and at the Protestant Cathedral, Major H. H. Cobbe, D. S. O., 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Lancers, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Cobbe, K.C.B., to Jeanne, only daughter of the late Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S., Bombay, and of Mrs. Boyd, Bournemouth.

MONTRATH—DEVENISH-MEARES—May 7, at St. Mary's, Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand, James, son of Sir James Montrath, K.C.S.I., to Kara Muriel, daughter of W. Devenish, Meares.

OWSTON—KILBY—April 17, at Christchurch, Yokohama, Japan, Francis Owston, son of the Rev Francis Owston M. A., Rector of Layer Breton, Essex, to Edith Flint, daughter of the late Edward Flint Kilby, Esq., of Yoko- hama, Japan.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—May 21, in London, Noel James Harry Sydenham, the only son of H. Sydenham Clarke, Bank of Madras, Tellicherry, aged 5 months. (By telegram.)

FORTEATH May 6, at Newton House, Elgin, Col. Frederick Prescott Forteath, of Newton, late 4th Bombay Rifles.

HALE—May 12, at Alderley, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, Major-Gen. Robert Hale, 7th Hussars, aged 72.

HEATH May 7, at Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Admiral Sir Leopold George Heath, K. C. B., aged 82.

ROWAN—May 9, Col. Terence England Rowan, R. A.

TURNER—April 5, at Colon, Panama, Capt. Frank Mackinnon Turner, late King's Own Borderers and 2nd West India Regt., son of the late General Sir Frank Turner, K. C. B., R. A., aged 56.

WEMYSS—May 5, at 8 Avenyen, Gothenburg, Sweden, David Wemyss, son of the late Major James Wemyss, of Wemyshall, Cupar, Fife, aged 77.

WOOD—May 12, at 6 Hope Terrace, Worthing, Major Matthew Wood, aged 90.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—May 25, at Seonee, Chappara, C. P., the wife of R. B Chapman, I. C. S., of a son.

CORNAH—May 26, at Simla, the wife of J. R. Cornah, Aitchison College, Lahore, of a son.

GILLATT—May 27, at Bangalore, the wife of T. S. Gillatt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORDON May 25, at Simla, Gwendoline Mabel the beloved wife of A. Huntly Gordon, Bombay District Police.

MASON—May 12, at his residence, "Dorothy Ville," Richmond Town, Bangalore, Conductor W. B. Mason, Bengal Ordnance Department (retired).

H. T. BINKS,

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AND

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Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 2-27m., 3-24a.; Low water, 8-19m., 9-53a.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m., High water, 3-27m.; 4-21a., Low water, 9-16 m., 11-7a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, June 2.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 3-27m., 4-21a.; Low water, 9-16m. 11-7a.

Monday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 4-40m., 5-26a.; Low water, 10-28m.

Tuesday, June 4.—Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 6-4m., 6-34a.; Low water, 0-18m., 11-58a.

Wednesday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre. 9-30 p.m Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water 7-27m., 7-39a; Low water, 1-16m., 1-15a.

Thursday, June 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-31a.; Low water, 2-4m., 2-17a.

Friday, June 7.—English Mail Steamer due. At Home, Islam Club, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 9-30m., 9-15a.; Low water, 2-45m., 3-10a.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play at the Cooperage to-day commencing at 6-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Muzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 3rd inst. As supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P.M. on the 4th inst.

THE FIRE AT JUMMA MASJID.—Superintendent Flanagan in his report to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire at Jumma Masjid on Thursday, estimated the total damage to the goods at Rs. 36,500 of which goods worth of Rs. 16,000 was covered by insurance. The damage to the building has not been ascertained. It is presumed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Sport March	Rinodschoffer
Overture	Zanetta ... Auber
Recollections of Gounod	... Morelli
Vals a...	Acclamations ... Waldteufel
Selections from the Ballet, Die Puppenfee	... Byer
Romance	The last Good-Bye... Morotti

A PICK-POCKET IN A TRAIN.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, sentenced one Karim Abdulla to four months' rigorous imprisonment for pick-pocketting. The evidence showed that Nagardas Vachhraj, managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, was travelling on Thursday last in a third class compartment of one of the local trains. At the Parel Station, he saw the accused leaving the compartment with a purse in his hand. He soon learnt he had missed his purse, and identifying the purse in the accused's hand as his own, he arrested the accused on the platform and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.—One Tookaram Rama, (24), a Hindu labourer, assaulted another labourer named Bhagia Luckhoo, (30), at the New Dock earthworks yesterday, and struck him over the left eye-brow with a stone, about 1 1-2 pounds in weight, and absconded. Soon after the blow, Bhagia staggered, fell on the ground, and expired.

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BLUTHNER PIANOS
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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.
Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.
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Socks etc :	etc :

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Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.
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BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
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List of references and particulars post free on application to
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and G. MONTEATH, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR by 12 noon on MONDAY, the 3rd June, should be addressed "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town, until TUESDAY the 11th June, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE.

G. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Mahableshwar, 21st May, 1907.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for the MILITARY SECRETARY, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR by 2 p.m., on 3rd June, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE until further notice.

G. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of BOMBAY.
Mahableshwar, 21st May 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

GEORGE THOMAS.

Of all the European adventurers who rose by their swords and wits to pre-eminence in Hindustan a century and more ago, the career of George Thomas is the most extraordinary. Others, like Perron, were of equally lowly origin, but Perron, however powerful, never rose above being the lieutenant of a Native Prince. One other adventurer, Reinhardt, or Somru as he is generally called, became the virtual Raja of Sardhana, but he cannot for a moment be compared to Thomas in the extent of his power and influence, a power which in the case of Thomas was chiefly inspired by fear of his unconquerable might. Thomas was an Irishman, born of humble parents and devoid of education. He came to India in his twenty-fifth year either in the capacity of cabin-boy or sailor. After a residence of five years in the Karnatic, he took service with the Nizam at Haiderabad and thence proceeded to Delhi in 1787. As this was before the Mahrattas had finally occupied the Mogul capital and the forces of the Begum Somru at Sardhana were the only regular troops in Hindustan, the needy adventurer at once offered his services to the astute widow of the Nuremberg butcher, who had died some ten years previously. The Begum was one of the most wonderful women of her time. Despite frequent mutinies, wars and invasions she kept tight hold of her principality until the occupation of Delhi by the British in 1803. She survived as a pensioner until 1836, living either at Agra or Meerut, where she was the show figure for successive Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief to visit. Of Mussalman birth, she became a Roman Catholic, but a sufficiently broad one as evidenced by the fact that during her lifetime she gave 50,000 rupees to the Archbishop of Canterbury for charities and endowed Protestant and Catholic churches with equal readiness. Thomas' handsome figure apparently much impressed this interesting lady and he served her faithfully for several years until the French officers in her service got up a conspiracy against the colleague who had shown himself too enterprising and successful for their taste. Thomas' main business had been to reduce insubordinate districts to submission, and on behalf of the Begum's nominal liege lord, the Emperor Shah Alam, to resist the incursions of the Sikhs on the north-western frontier. When in 1792 Thomas left the Begum's service with only fifty pounds to his credit and very discouraging prospects, he was fortunate enough to obtain a command from a Mahratta Chief, Appa Khandi Rao, who had been one of Mahdoji's chieftains in the conquest of Hindustan, but who had lately been dismissed from the service of the great Sindhia. Thomas' business was to enlist and maintain a considerable troop, for which several districts were entrusted to him, and to be at the beck and call of Appa in all his numerous adventures. In those days of misrule and incessant warfare, every district in the Empire seems to have been normally in the condition of rebellion against its immediate or ultimate lord, and much of Thomas' time during the four years of his service with Appa was taken up with rapid marches from one district to another, bold onslaughts upon rebels and mutineers and hand-to-hand fights against superior forces of rival Mahratta bands, Rohillas or Sikhs. When in 1797 Appa died, his successor refused from jealousy of Thomas' influence to retain his services, and the assistance of a powerful combination forced the Irishman to relinquish his districts, by the possession of which alone he could maintain his troops and his own foothold in the country. Thrown on his own resources he became a freebooter pure and simple and by a succession of filibustering raids he got sufficient plunder to silence the clamours of his troops.

At last the daring idea of making himself an independent Prince suggested itself to his fertile brain. There lay between Delhi and the Punjab a district called Hariana, or the Green Land, which, however, had been devastated by incessant invaders and was at the end of the 18th century a veritable no man's land, owning no master and tempting none. This territory Thomas set himself to subdue, and when once the Fort of Kanhori had been taken and the bravest inhabitants of the district there defeated, the conquest became an easy matter. In 1798 the illiterate but courageous and chivalrous Irish ex-sailor proclaimed himself lord of a territory which had formerly contained nearly a thousand towns and villages, and he established his capital at Hansi. To quote from his own memoirs, afterwards dictated to Colonel Francklin: "At Hansi I established a mint and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country. I increased the number of my troops, cast my own artillery, commenced making matchlocks, muskets and powder—and, in short, made the best preparation for carrying on an offensive and defensive war, till at length, having gained a capital and a country bordering on the sikh territories, I wished to put myself in a capacity when a favourable opportunity should offer, of attempting the conquest of the Punjab, and aspired to the honour of planting the British standard on the banks of the Attock." It is plain that Thomas regarded himself as an advance picket of the forces of the Company. He made no secret of his belief that the whole map of India ought to be painted red; he offered to co-operate with Lord Wellesley in a conquest of the Punjab and clearly intended to hand over his conquests either immediately or at his death to the officers of the Company and the King. But the Punjab was not destined to come under British domination for another half century and Thomas was prevented from the conquest, which in the then disunited state of the country he would almost certainly have made, by his premature downfall at the hands of Perron and the other officers of Sindhia. However, Thomas succeeded in making himself a sort of Dictator in the districts bordering on the Sutlej; he became the terror of neighbouring Rajas, even such powerful Chiefs as those of Jaipur and Bikanir. In one of the Jaipur campaigns he, with less than 2,000 men, successfully defended a large city—Fatehpur—and an extensive fortified camp, and defeated in the open field an army of 40,000 men well supplied with artillery. His undaunted courage, his resourcefulness and dash together with his care for his men made him an ideal leader, and his reputation for invincibility went far to intimidate the foe. His swordsmanship was redoubtable and he could decapitate an ox at a single blow. One of the most brilliant of his enterprises was the Udaipur campaign of 1799. In less than five months he led his small force nearly 1,000 miles through dry and waterless desert and pathless hills, fought a succession of battles, obliged a Mahratta Chief with very superior forces to evacuate Mewar, and finally marched his victorious troops safely home through a hostile country. But the most remarkable of all his feats were accomplished when his star had set and the forces organised by Perron were driving the brave Irishman within the toils. In 1801 Thomas partically defeated Perron's first army at Georgegarh, which was one of the severest battles fought in the eighteenth century. But the victory was not improved and for a fortnight Thomas yielded to the demon of drink. When he awoke from his stupor the toils were set, he was surrounded, and his communications with Hansi cut off. The greater part of his own troops yielded to despair and Perron's bribes, but to Thomas' splendid spirit submission was unthinkable. His dash for Hansi, whither he rode 120 miles without halt or stay, is an achievement not quickly to be forgotten: Likewise the defence of the town and fort, where prodigies of valour strove in vain against treachery and superior forces. Thus fell Jowruj Jung (George the Conqueror) and the principality he had founded. Shortly after the surrender the ex-Raja died on the way to Calcutta, of chagrin and exhaustion. Although Thomas did not help to make history in the same way as the heroes of the British Company, his meteoric and thrilling career deserves to be better known than it is. "The romanceful pages of Indian adventure contain no more stirring epic than that of George Thomas." He was the supreme incarnation of energy and pluck, and it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that no Englishman, not even Nicholson, has ever effected so much with the natives of this country either in inducing submission by the mere terror of a name or compelling confidence and admiration by integrity, resolution and chivalry.

THE BRUNSWICK REGENCY.

ALL's well that ends well! That thorny rose, the Regency of Brunswick, has been filled by the most felicitous selection imaginable, and another nail has been hammered into the long-standing feud between Hanover and Hohenzollern. Time may come when we may yet see the Kaiser on good terms with the Duke of Cumberland, though a couple of years ago such a possibility might reasonably have been scoffed at. But the divinely-rightfuls, in order to keep themselves from being jostled out of the running, are having to move with the spirit of the times, and however distasteful it may be, William the Second-to-None has set the pace, and the lesser lords must follow or fall. Prince Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has been called upon to take up the Regency of Brunswick, left vacant last September by the death of Prince Albert of Prussia, is in the curious position of being equally related to Hanovers and Hohenzollerns. He is just fifty years of age, and is the uncle of the young reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who married the daughter of the present Duke of Cumberland, who, if everybody had their rights, would be ruler of Brunswick and Luneberg in this year of grace 1907. Now, as the young Grand Duke's sister Cecilie became the wife of the German Crown Prince nearly two years ago, the new Regent is uncle to the future German Empress. He is therefore in close relationship to both the families of the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland, and able to hold the balance between the two parties. And if he is a diplomatist he may be not only able to preserve the peace but may help the two great families to ride roughshod over their old-time enmity. This may seem an easy task for one in the curious position of Prince Johann Albrecht, but it is in reality a colossal problem. The Kaiser has frequently shown his desire to let bye-gones be bye-gones, but the Duke of Cumberland doubtless feels himself bound by the promise he gave his father, King George, on his death-bed never to relinquish his claim to the Kingdom of Hanover. The feud has therefore continued to this day, though a silver lining has of late fringed the cloud. The new Regent's youngest brother is that Prince Henry of Mecklenberg-Schwerin who became the Consort of the young Queen of the Netherlands, and who so distinguished himself in the effort to save the passengers by the ill-fated *Berlin* a few weeks ago. But even apart from his connection with the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Johann cannot fail to bring felicity into Brunswick, for the late Regent was not only obnoxious to the Cumberland family in that he was a Hohenzollern prince, but he was but rarely in the duchy, which reaped no advantage from his great wealth. And as it is now clear that the Duke of Cumberland never intends to sink his claim to Hanover and assume the rulership of Brunswick, and as the Kaiser is equally determined to keep his hand tight upon Hanover, the only way the *amour propre* in Brunswick can be preserved is by appointing a Regent who will be acceptable to both families. No better selection, therefore, could have been made than Prince Johann Albrecht, and he will be wished a long and prosperous Regency.

British folk are perhaps not so keenly interested in the affairs of the Duke of Cumberland as they might be expected to be. It is true the exiled family have never sought our curiosity or regard, for the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland have never visited England since their marriage. They are therefore as unknown to English Society as they are to the man in the street. Yet the Duke of Cumberland and his two sons are to-day the only representatives of the old Hanoverian dynasty of England in the male line, while the Duchess of Cumberland is the sister of Queen Alexandra. Now that our King Edward is so well supplied with heirs in the shape of the Prince of Wales and his group of sturdy sons, His Majesty's subjects never trouble about dynastic possibilities, yet King George III was the father of nine sons, seven of whom grew to maturity. Of these nine sons only one, the first Duke of Cumberland, is represented now in the male line. And it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that a generation or two hence the Cumberlands may be upon the Throne of England. God send it may not be so, but the possibility is interesting, and by no means remote. And, little as the Cumberlands are known in England, they should at least have our sympathy in their antipathy to the nation which has during the last few weeks manifested such virulent hostility to our King and the common weal of England.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

IT is earnestly to be desired that the present troubles of India may not be increased by an outbreak of the above scourge, but Dr. H. W. G. Macleod, who read a paper on the malady before the Society of Arts, sounds a note of warning to which our medical authorities will no doubt pay due attention. Dr. Macleod is himself an old member of the Indian Medical Service, and on that ground as well as his standing as a bacteriologist, what he says on the subject is entitled to careful consideration. "That the disease may invade Egypt and India is," he observes, "only too possible. In South America a fly disease infecting horses is known to exist and, in India, Evans first discovered a trypanosome in 1880 which causes a disease known as 'Surra' in horses and cattle and is due to the bite of a blood-sucking fly. A similar parasite has been found in French Indo-China". He urges the establishment of posts of inspection along trade routes so that all suspicious persons may be examined by experts. It is, it seems, difficult to discover the disease at an early stage; hence the necessity of employing specially trained professional men to detect the first symptoms. As usual, our Government is not taking "very active steps in the matter" though it ought to lead the way. The much abused King of the Belgians has not only offered a prize of £8,000 for anyone who discovers a cure for *trypanosomiasis*, the medical name for sleeping sickness, but he has, in conjunction with the Congo Free State, provided a well-equipped research institute in the endemic area. Expeditions have been organised by the Governments of France and Germany at an expense respectively of £8,000 and £6,000. The Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine is doing what it can and has just sent out to Central Africa two members of a Commission who will carry out certain investigations. But the measures needed can only be properly undertaken by the Government, and it is to be hoped that the Colonial Office will realise that it is sometimes, as Dr. Macleod reminds it, a dangerous policy to act on the motto *Festina lente*. The disease, he points out, is endemic in certain regions along the course of rivers and their affluents; the Senegal, Niger, Congo, and the Nile are specially affected; and, strange to say, villages close to one another remain quite free from infection, although in their immediate neighbourhood, the death-rate from Sleeping Sickness is appalling. The outbreaks occur suddenly, and, although several members of a family may be attacked, it is usually found that, though exposed to similar conditions, all do not suffer, but only single individuals succumb. Old people do not as a rule contract the disease; those most susceptible are young children and young adults, between the ages of five and nineteen years. In some places, Uganda for example, people of all ages are liable to infection. All races are equally open to attack. Among those investigating the causes of *Trypanosomiasis* was Lieutenant Tulloch, of the Royal Medical Staff Corps, who was infected in Africa, and come back to die. A Frenchman died in Paris from the same cause; and both at the London Hospital and at Charing Cross Hospital, Europeans from infected districts have been under treatment. The mortality, when once the later stage of the disease is reached, is 100 per cent. In other words, recovery is unknown, although it is possible that the germs of infection may die off in the blood before they have given rise to the symptoms of Sleeping Sickness.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Delhi*, with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

MR. BANDMANN'S Opera Company which is shortly visiting Bombay is devoting two evenings to objects which deserve all support from the Bombay Public. "The Blue Moon" is to be staged on June 6th and the proceeds will be given to the St. George's Hospital Nurses Recreation Fund, while the proceeds of the "Orchid" performance on June 13 will be given to Dr. Messina's Hospital. The Company is reported to have improved very greatly since last here, and the booking of seats at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. is progressing briskly.

THE Report of the Indian Textile Factories Labour Committee (Sir H. P. Freer-Smith, Colonel J. F. Maclaren, I. M. S., and Dr. J. A. Turner) appears in the portion of to-day's (Saturday's) "Gazette of India" published in Calcutta. The report is a long and technical document with extensive appendices, and makes a large number of recommendations designed to improve the conditions under which work-people in Indian mills perform their duties. It advises, amongst other things, that:—(1) a uniformity of administration of the Factories Act throughout India should be secured; (2) Medical Inspectors should be appointed to devote their whole time to their duties under the Factories Act; (3) certificates of age and physical fitness for employment should be required prior to half-time employment and prior to employment as an adult; (4) half-time children should be employed only in sets either on the morning and afternoon set system or on the double-set system; (5) night work of women should be prohibited; (6) the period of employment in Indian factories shall be either between the hours of 5-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. or 6 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; that the engine hall shall cease running for half an hour between the hours of noon and 2 p.m., provided that in the factories working on the day-shift system the period may be between 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., but the actual period of employment for male adults shall never exceed twelve hours in any one day. Where, from the nature of the work, day and night shifts are necessary, the period of employment for adult males shall not exceed twelve hours in any twenty-four.

"OXFORD AND 'VARSITY LIFE."

It is always interesting to see ourselves as others see us, and flattering impressions of peculiarly English institutions recorded by those of our fellow subjects in distant lands whom we wish to impress are particularly palatable. The present booklet on Oxford by Syed Mahdi Hussain Bilgrami, B. A., (Oxon.) [Pillai and Sons, Hyderabad] should tickle the vanity of every true Oxonian, nay, of every Britisher who is proud of his great national university. It is a reprint, evidently expanded, of a lecture delivered a year ago before the students of the Aligarh College, and records both faithfully and well the experiences of Oxford undergraduate life as they strike a cultivated Indian at the present day. The picture of the "undergrade" at work and play is a really authentic one, so much so that the Englishman who has not tasted the pleasures of 'Varsity life at England's most ancient seat of learning is as likely as the natives of this country to get a correct impression of its characteristics from Mr. Bilgrami's graphic pages. The author, as is natural, begins by contrasting the University of Oxford with the Indian Universities. This leads him to a short sketch of the historical origin of Oxford, its peculiar collegiate system and its rapid development in the Middle Ages. We are then threated to a bird's eye view of the city from a neighbouring height, and taken on a pilgrimage through the town to see its historic buildings. There follows a series of fascinating pictures of undergradate life with its many foibles and delights, and the essay concludes with a sketch of the courses open to a candidate for a degree, and a number of just remarks on the Oxford system of work and study. On each of these topics in turn we shall have something to say.

In contrasting the Oxford system with that of the Indian Univereities the author, knowing that different institutions suit different lands, wisely refrains from disparaging the system which was introduced into this country half a century ago, and modelled on the lines of the University of London. Probably he, like ourselves, regards the Oxford and Cambridge plan of gathering together all the colleges of a university "compactly within the compass of a single small" town as the ideal system. But it is none the less a system impracticable for the India of to-day. Students are too poor for the great distances which they would have to travel if, for instance, there existed no University Colleges in Sind or in Kolhapur, and all aspirants for a degree were compelled to reside in Bombay itself, travelling there and back twice a year for their terms and perhaps a third time to sit for their examinations. But the day may come when either Indian universities are multiplied or the standard of well being in the educated classes will admit of more lavish journeying. Should that ever be so, India would do well to adopt in outline the Oxford system. Meanwhile action is being taken in the right direction by extending the residential facilities of the Indian Colleges, whether they are situated in the University town or not. After all, it should be remembered that but few countries possess universities of the Oxford and Cambridge model, and even those Continental universities which can be described as compact—where the University is confined to a single town and can therefore undertake the whole teaching of the students—are as a rule not strictly residential. They do not possess colleges where the student is amenable to discipline and enjoys a most valuable social life. An extensive collegiate system and a university which is an active teaching and governing body only exist in juxtaposition, on at all a large scale, at Oxford and Cambridge. Space forbids any but the briefest words about the growth of the characteristic Oxford system; it suffices to say that in the early middle ages a couple of monastic schools became the nucleus of the university and that the newly fledged institution was modelled on the mediaeval trade guild, the pupils serving an apprenticeship under a master—i.e. reading for a degree—in much the same way as the young craftsman served a trade apprenticeship. To provide for the comfort and discipline of the scholars, the first college—Merton—was founded in 1264, about a century after the foundation of the university, and others followed in rapid succession, the same excellent system being shortly afterwards introduced into Cambridge These small, organised, endowed and self-governing societies within the university have now reached the large number of twenty, with a few incorporated halls of smaller size. Until about thirty years ago, when the non-collegiate body was started, it was obligatory on all undergraduates to belong to one of these societies. It is still desirable in the interests of the men themselves that they should reside, if possible, in a college, for the corporate life of such a place and the *esprit de corps* engendered are infinitely valuable.

Having told us of the origin and constitution of colleges and correctly catalogued their functionaries, the author boldly indulges in scene painting. He tells us what Oxford looks like, first from Boar's Hill, then from the streets themselves. In such an exhaustive list of the architectural features as is given, we miss quaint old Holywell Street still picturesque in spite of the New College [illegible] buildings, Sir Gilbert Scott's monstrosity. Also the alumni of Queen's will be indignant at the omission of their college in an account of those fronting High Street. Still we have a rich banquet placed before us, and the summer glories of the Meadows and the Cherwell make the heart of the exiled Oxonian yearn for a punt and iced cider cup as in the days of his undergraduate prime. The third part of the essay—the sketch of 'varsity life—is the most fascinating and lifelike portion of Mr. Bilgrami's work. Evidently he entered with zest into every phase of the happy undergraduate's life, was duly installed in a college block, was pecuniarily worsted in bargaining for his predecessor's furniture, became an expert housekeeper, dutifully underwent "tubbing" and called on seniors till he found them in, attended "squashes," "drunks" and "smokers" and partook of all the gaieties of Eights Week and the Encaenia. But we might remark that an annual college "drunk" on a large scale is no longer universal just as the time honoured "wines" in men's rooms are less common than in the hard-drinking days of old. Again, we must from personal experience criticise the remark that "you learn how to entertain your friends without becoming too deeply indebted to the Buttery." This applies only as a general truth to the smaller and more economical colleges, as also does the statement that senior men make it a point of honour to call on all the freshmen, and that you accordingly soon get to know "everybody" in your college. Neither assertion would be strictly true when applied to New College or Christ Church. Still, the circle of a man's acquaintance is practically what he wishes it to be, and the wise undergraduate makes it as varied as possible. The stimulus derived from a number of contemporaries of varying tastes and accomplishments is one of the priceless boons of college life. The information vouchsafed us about sports and recreations is on the whole satisfactory, and includes a graphic description of a boat race and its "bumps." An Oxford Eights Week is indeed a memory for life. If in the matter of the musical facilities of Oxford Mr. Bilgrami's information is defective, the same could be said, with less excuse, of the knowledge which many an English undergraduate attains to in this matter. As a matter of fact there is no other town in England of 70,000 inhabitants where so much good music can be heard. College and University discipline come in for just praise on the score that the undergraduate is given a good deal of rope, but the proctors who are worn to the bone in the pursuit of delinquents and the deans whose task it is to prevent illicit bonfires, might tell a different tale. One or two good tales are told with regard to this side of 'Varsity life, and we could add confirmation of the lengths to which the predatory instinct carries excited undergraduates on the night of a college or street bonfire. When the furniture of honest citizens is distrained and scuttled, it is time to take strong measures, and the fire hose has been found a most efficacious remedy. But such experiences are a peculiar feature of the life, and Oxford would not be the place it is if all went smoothly as an English stream. Finally there is an account of the methods of work. The tutorial system is eulogised, as it ought to be, and the scope given to individual preference in the choice of subjects, as also to originality in the method of getting up those subjects and answering examination papers, are shown to be the chief excellencies of the Oxford system. Whatever the defects of an Oxford training may be, it is intensely national and broad; it is conducive to efficiency and the formation of intelligence. As our author pointedly says "Oxford aims at producing a thorough gentleman, an intelligent member of society, trained in the lessons of self-help, and a good citizen." Even if it did none of these things the sheer delight of 'Varsity life, as Mr. Bilgrami says in his conclusion, is enough to recommend it to the world [illegible] turning on the hour."

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

(BY A LAYMAN.)

The preaching of the Rev. R. J. Campbell from the pulpit of the City Temple Church, has attracted a great deal of attention. This is doubtless due to the personal force of the preacher and the novelty of hearing such views as his from such a place—not to the novelty of the views themselves. The term "New Theology" is, as Mr. Campbell himself admits, a misnomer. The views he preaches are by no means new. They are, practically, the views held by that section of the English Church which has been called "Broad Church"—possibly a little more advanced than they were twenty years ago, but, none the less, views which have in a measure been held by many churchmen for many years past.

Mr. Campbell has now published, "at the request of a number of his friends," under the above title, "a concise statement of the outlines of the teaching given from the City Temple Pulpit." Much as I admire Mr. Campbell's sincerity and sympathise with his aims, I must reluctantly say that his book leaves much to be desired. Many things can be said with good effect from a pulpit, which when written have quite a contrary result. Often, in spite of his words, the personal magnetism of a preacher stirs the best instincts of his congregation. But dull printed words only carry their own logical weight. The trail of the pulpit runs over all Mr. Campbell's book. He is eloquent but indefinite, he is brilliant but unconvincing; he is fervid but hasty, and no good book was ever written in a hurry.

Mr. Campbell holds that "there has been, for a generation or more, in every part of Christendom, a steady drift away from organised religion as represented by the Churches, and the question is being seriously asked whether Christianity can hold its own. "The masses of the people," he says, "and the cultured classes, are becoming increasingly alienated from the religion of the Churches." The reason for this, says Mr. Campbell, is that "Christian truth has become associated in the popular mind with forms of statement which thoughtful men find it impossible to accept, not only on intellectual, but even on moral grounds. Certain dogmatic beliefs, for example, about the Fall, the scriptural basis of revelation, the blood-atonement, the meaning of Salvation, the punishment of sin, heaven and hell, are not only misleading but unethical." What sensible man, he asks, believes in these notions as popularly assumed and presented, and what have they to do with Christianity? "They do not square with the facts of life, much less do they interpret life."

It is undoubtedly true that there has been a steady drift from the religion of the Churches; also that Christian truth has become confounded with dogmatic beliefs such as those stated above, and many people, both orthodox and otherwise, will be grateful to Mr. Campbell for attempting to clear away some of the dead wood from the tree of Christianity. But where the majority of people will object to his book is that it lays the axe to the roots of the Christian faith, and substitutes for it a vague and shadowy creed. Mr. Champbell states that the New Theology is "only incidentally theological," but of his fourteen chapters, more than half are occupied with discussion of theological subjects such as the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Nature of Evil, the authority of Scripture and such like. While endeavouring to free his brethren from the folds of the theological cloak, he gets horribly entangled in it himself. He states that "Jesus held the key to the riddle of existence," but, though Mr. Campbell disclaims Unitarianism he appears to retain a very shadowy belief in His divinity and rejects the doctrine of the Atonement, except in a purely spiritual sense. At the same time he asserts his belief in the Resurrection, which he seeks to explain by a fourth dimension theory which is both crude and unconvincing. He is equally unconvincing regarding the nature of evil and the meaning of Sin which, he says, is merely another name for Selfishness. In short, Mr. Campbell's theological discursions have spoiled his book and have done harm to the cause which he has at heart. It is useless for Mr. Campbell, or anyone else, to tilt against the time-honoured dogmas of the Christian faith. Such attacks gain no converts but many foes. Error is long lived, but cannot endure for ever. If the dogmas of Christianity are contrary to truth, they must, sooner or later, perish. Meanwhile, by the aid of them, (Mr. Campbell would say "in spite of them.") many thousands contrive to live according to the undying spirit of Christianity; so Mr. Campbell might leave theological opinions alone. Tennyson has some fine lines on this subject, which I venture to quote:

Leave thou thy sister when she prays,
Her early heaven, her happy views;
Nor thou with shadow'd hint confuse
A life that leads melodious days.

Her faith, thro' form, is pure as thine,
Her hands are quicker unto good:
Oh, sacred be the flesh and blood
To which she links a truth divine!

Creeds may be, as Emerson has it, "a disease of the intellect," and the time may come when mankind can dispense with them, but that time has not yet come.

Mr. Campbell steps on to firmer ground when he enunciates the main principles of the teaching, which have been called "the New Theology." It is, he says, no theology, but is "the religious articulation of the social movement—the spirit which aims at creating an ideal social order,—in short, the gospel which Jesus preached, "the gospel of the Kingdom of God." In this part of his theme Mr. Campbell is both impressive and convincing. He upbraids the Churches for their "other worldism," their elaborate paraphernalia of doctrine and observance," their ecclesiastical squabbles and divisions. In the attention the Church has paid to these matters she has, Mr. Campbell maintains, forgotten the weightier matters of the Law,—she has not preached the Gospel of the Kingdom of God. She has been mainly occupied in teaching what men have taught about Jesus, not what Jesus taught. Her aim seems to have been to prepare men for the next world not to help them make themselves fit to live in this. She has, says Mr. Campbell, spent her strength in trying to get men into heaven instead of getting heaven into them, "while her real mission is to make the world a Kingdom of God and fill it with his love." Whether the fact of the present unideal condition of the civilized world is, as Mr. Campbell says, an indictment of the Churches and their conventional methods, I do not presume to say, but it is I think indisputable that the Church has laid herself open to the accusations Mr. Campbell brings against her. She has laid more stress upon creed than conduct; she has taught more doctrine than duty. I think it was Mr. Froude who congratulated an old verger in St. Paul's Cathedral on having heard all the finest preachers of the day, and the old man replied that he had heard them and he thanked God he was still a Christian.

Whatever has been and may be said against Mr. Campbell's teaching, it cannot be denied that the Gospel of the Kingdom, the endeavour to create an ideal social order, is a gospel which contains the essence of all religion. Old faiths may perish; the truths of this century may be the falsehoods of the next, but "the loveliness of perfect deeds," the magnificence of Love which seeketh not its own, but finds its own in the strict performance of the moral laws, will ever be the pole star of man's earthly course. "The mission of the new Theology says Mr. Campbell, is to brighten and keep burning the flame of the spiritual ideal in the midst of the mighty social movement which is now in progress." It is, and its mission also is to heal the divorce between religion and morality, which is the fatal trat of our days, and which more than anything hinders the spread of the gospel of the Kingdom.

Truth writes:—"There is really no room for any serious difference of opinion as to the necessity of 'resolute Government' in India, whether at the present juncture or any other. We hold India by the power of the sword; we shall never hold it by any other power; and we mean to hold it. Granted so much, it follows that nothing in the shape of a seditious movement or tendency can be tolerated, and if it arises it must be suppressed by main force. To deal with the present situation on any other principle would be not only a blunder, but a crime of appalling magnitude, involving consequences compared with which a few summary repressive measures, even if they inflict hardship or injustice on a few individuals, are insignificant. When you discover a fire smouldering in a powder magazine you do not, if you are of sound mind, stop to inquire into its origin, or to reflect upon the value of life as a servant of man. You do not even regard the damage that will be done by burning on the hour."

HARASSING GOVERNMENT.

LABOUR AND TEMPERANCE COMBINE.

A Many-Sided Attack.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

The difficulties of the Government are exemplified by two meetings, held last evening.

A meeting of the Labour party passed a resolution urging the holding of an Autumn Session, for the purpose of carrying the Miners' Eight Hours Bill and other labour measures.

A meeting of sixty Nonconformist Members of Parliament adopted a sternly worded resolution with reference to the delay in the fulfilment of the Government's Education promises.

Appeals by the Government delegates for a more moderate resolution led to angry speeches.

The Temperance Party is equally insistant on Licensing Reform.

There are also signs of a recrudescence of Agrarian troubles in Ireland.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

India's Representative.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Morley has appointed Sir R. Havelock Charles to represent India at the International Red Cross Conference to be opened in London on June 11.

STORMS IN AMERICA.

Cotton Belt again in Trouble.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Telegrams from Houston, Texas, report that storms and cloud-bursts occurred throughout the night covering the country in water. The railroads are obstructed and the houses wrecked.

HORNSEY BYE-ELECTION.

Unionist to be Unopposed.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liberals have decided not to oppose the Unionist Candidate for Hornsey, Lord Ronaldshay.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON CAPITAL.

Predatory Millionaires.

LONDON, MAY 30.

President Roosevelt speaking at the Indianopolis Memorial Day Celebration, vigorously denounced predatory millionaires.

He insisted on Government control of the railways, and the prosecution of anyone who criminally plundered others.

He was opposed, however, to placing unreasonable restrictions on capital, and said he believed that Government control would enhance the value of stocks.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

Mystifying Situation.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The political situation in Portugal is obscure. The King has issued a number of dictatorial decrees, and the Municipal Councils throughout the kingdom are protesting against a dissolution without the date of the election being fixed.

LORD CROMER.

Freedom of the City to be Conferred.

LONDON, MAY 31.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the City on Lord Cromer. Eulogistic speeches were delivered.

AN EGYPTIAN MYSTERY.

Military Force Disappears.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that a native officer with twenty-five men left Dongola in April, and have since missing.

The officer's body has now found and a sergeant and three men have been found but the rest are missing.

SIR A. MACDONNELL.

No Intention to Re-

LONDON 30.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman speaking in the House of Commons, denied that Antony MacDonnell had expressed any intention to resign the Irish Under Secretarys, or that his transfer to an Indian appointment was intended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY

A special telegram to the Pioneer, dated 30 May 30, states that as a consequence of the recent rumours regarding Sir Antony MacDonnell and Punjab, reports have become rife here that Denzil Ibbetson has resigned or intends resigning. These reports, it need hardly be said, are quite unfounded. Sir Denzil Ibbetson has not reached England and there is no reason to suppose that he intends to India as soon as his health permits.

FEARED BALLOON FATALITY.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

The greatest anxiety is felt for Lieutenant Cauldfield, Lieutenant Leake of the ascended in a balloon at They have not been heard of since and has been picked up to-

ENGLISH EDITORS IN BERLIN.

Germany's Pacific Intentions.

THE APOSTLE OF THE OPEN DOOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

At a banquet given to the British Editors in Berlin, Dr. Muehlberg, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repudiated the idea that Germany was a menace to the world's peace.

Germany's Navy, he said, was only intended for the protection of her coasts and commerce everywhere in Asia and Africa.

Germany aimed only at the open door.

Dr. Muehlberg eulogized Lord Cromer's work in Egypt.

Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, said in reply, that he confidently hoped that misunderstandings between the two countries would eventually be removed by a fuller knowledge and more ample intercourse.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

India's Compliment to England.

LONDON, MAY 30.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, Lord Elgin, in presenting the Society's Medal to Waterfield, said that the fact that the fund was contributed entirely by Natives of India, to be competed for in the schools of England, was unique.

"We, in England," said his Lordship, "were so inclined to pride ourselves on the benefits we confer on the Natives of other countries which we govern, that it was very interesting to see here a desire to reciprocate."

THE "CHANZY."

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the *Chanzy* has been abandoned.

THE CHINESE RISING.

Leader Captured.

SUCCESSFUL REPRESSIVE ATTACK.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that the provincial troops have engaged the rebels, killing over a hundred and capturing their leader, together with their flags and ammunition.

The Gunboat *Sumhong*, with troops on board, has proceeded to Swatow.

THE STATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

40,000 Men out of Work.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A Committee of seventy-five influential men has been formed in San Francisco for the purpose of fighting the forces of disorder.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The *Times'* Correspondent in NewYork telegraphs that the situation in San Francisco is desperate. Forty thousand people are out of work. There is no doubt, says the *Times'* Correspondent, that the San Francisco Newspapers are engaged in a conspiracy of silence to prevent frightening foreign capital.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

Opinion of Private Councillors.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Sir J. Jardine called attention to the vote of the unofficial members of the Ceylon Council in favour of a resolution for closing licensed opium shops.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that he had heard nothing from the Governor on the subject, but his attention would be directed to the point.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Improved Outlook.

LONDON, MAY 30.

In the House of Commons Sir E. Grey stated that the British Minister at Teheran reports that the situation in the Persian provinces is now better.

All is quiet in the South.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows:—

Evens Slieve Gallion.
4 to 1 Galvani.
8 to 1 Bezonian.
9 to 1 Orby.
10 to 1 Woolwinder.
100 to 6 Ouadi Halfa.
20 to 1 St. Petersburg.
33 to 1 Mordant II.
50 to 1 All Black.
66 to 1 Merry Fox,
66 to 1 Knight of Tully.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Bendis is dead.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The death has occurred of the Bishop of New

The Right Reverend Arthur Thomas Lloyd, D.D. Newcastle, Archdeacon of Lynn, was 1844. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Vicar of Cholsey, Berks; and was educa- Magdalen College School, Oxford, and at Hall, Oxford. He was curate of Cholsey Curate in charge of Watlington, 1873-76 Aylesburg, 1876-82; Vicar of Newcastle- 1882-94; late Hon. Canon and Rural Dean tle. He was consecrated Bishop in 1894 ppointed Bishop of Thetford, Suffragan 1896-1903. The late Bishop had been North Creake since 1894.]

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S CHARGE.

Question in Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31

Sir. J. Jardine has drawn the attention of Mr. Morley to the Bishop of Bombay's reference to rites and ceremonies which are contrary to the law of the Church of England.

Mr. Morley replied that he was not aware that the prohibited practices were customary in Churches served by Government Chaplains or supported by public revenue. The Bishops of India, he said, have authority to deal therewith.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Reception by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday received the Maharaja of Alwar.

COTTON STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The steamer *Boniface* from Galveston for Liverpool has arrived at Bermuda. Her cargo of cotton has been on fire since Sunday.

MONO-RAIL RAILWAYS.

To be Tested in India.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The London *Tribune* states that it is reported that the Government has assigned £60,000 for the development of experiments in India in connection with the Mono-rail system.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Government has decided to devote £60,000 to experiments with Mono-rail Railways in India.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Representation of Calcutta European Defence Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The European Defence Association of Calcutta has addressed the Government of India on the general question of unrest now prevailing in India.

While expressing respectful recognition of prompt and vigorous measures adopted in the Punjab they regret that public peace has not yet been restored in all parts of the country. Liberty to make their own purchases—sometimes even of necessaries—is denied under various forms of intimidation to many Indians, Hindus and Mahomedans while European have occasionally been treated with violence and insult.

The regular trade of the country is being interfered with by illegal intimidation referred to, and it seems probable that unprovoked affronts offered to Europeans may, if unchecked much longer, bring about a state of mind among certain classes that can be good neither for themselves nor for the country.

The Council of the Association accordingly trust that the measures contemplated by Government for the restoration of public peace and personal freedom may not be delayed beyond a point at which every delay in dealing with it will make illegal license more and more difficult to repress.

MISCHIEVOUS MULLAHS AND MOULVIES TO BE ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal have issued orders on all Presidents of Punchayets to arrest summarily and send to Thanas within their own *elakas* all Mullahs and Moulvies who may be found trying to create ill-feeling between the two communities.

UNREST IN RAWALPINDI.

Spread of Evil Reports against Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 31.

A Rawalpindi correspondent writes:—Natives in many villages in these parts have got hold of the idea that Government is poisoning wells and steams, and this has been so deeply impressed upon them that it is now dangerous for a town resident to go into the villages.

A few days ago an Octroi clerk on his way to his own village was seen by some villagers at a well and a cry of 'Government poisoner' was at once raised, when the village turned out and beat the man till he was covered with bruises. Instances of other men having been similarly beaten are known. No assurances satisfy the excited villagers whom it is inprudent to intrude upon them.

Plague is in many places put down to Government having poisoned drinking water, the supposed object being to do away with landowners so that Government could laim the land.

The city people have got over the water poisoning scare.

RIOT AND LOOT CASES.

Result of Prosecution in East Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The *Pioneer's* Dacca correspondent wires that in the various rioting and looting cases the results up to date are as follows:—

Bakarganj sent up for trial 65, of whom 10 were convicted; 19 acquitted; 36 pending.

Dewanganj sent up 90, of whom 15 were convicted, 10 acquitted and 55 pending.

Sherpur sent up 24, of whom 19 were convicted and 5 acquitted.

Jamalpur sent up 31—all pending.

Serajganj—63 arrests and Rajahabaye 92 arrests.

Details of rioting and looting at Ekdala *hat* Rajshahye District on the 22nd instant show that it was due to attempted boycott. No great violence was used but goods were thrown away by the Mahomedans from the Goalasmudi shops and cloth merchants at the Keswar *hat* in the same district on the 25th instant. Considerable damage was done which is estimated at nerely one lakh of rupees. Ninety persons have been arrested, amongst those being one Ahmed Hossein, who is supposed to have instigated this riot, as also the rioting at Ekdala *hat* Enquiries are being made about this man's antecedents.

At Nandigam, Rajshahye, it is said that a barber was forced to become a Mahomedan, and it is reported from a town in the Pabna district that a cow's head was thrown into a *kalibari*.

No fresh disturbances are reported.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

THE ADVANTAGES OF UNORTHODOX CRICKET.

BY

B. J. T. BOSANQUET.

In cricket, as in Motor traction, and other things, the present generation has seen many changes. Many of the ideals of twenty years ago have become the commonplaces of to-day, and to keep pace with the rapid march of events, new ideas and new methods have come into existence. Progress and unorthodoxy may not be synonymous, but they are closely allied. Certain it is that orthodoxy and progress do not, and never can go hand-in-hand. Progress cannot come without enterprise, and enterprise is too often known as unorthodoxy. We are a conservative race, and any daring departure from convention is too often viewed with suspicion, or visited with disapprobation. In cricket, as in the more serious walks of life, this national characteristic is most marked, and he who would strike out a line for himself must needs be a bold man, and be ready to face a flood of hostile criticism. Fortunately there have never been lacking those who are rush (or brave) enough to depart from convention, and adopt new methods even in the face of public opinion. The Public is a great believer in tradition. What has been good enough for his father is good enough for the average man, and he is slow to recognise merit in any innovation. Success alone will convert him, and this must be striking and lasting. Without some strong object-lesson he will cleave to old ideas and precepts, and will look down on the man who cannot conform to his standards. Once convince him, however, that the new is better than the old, and his applause is generous, and his appreciation genuine and intense.

Such has been the case with regard to cricket, and the public have only just awoke to an appreciation of

THE UNORTHODOX IN BATTING.

Not so many years ago the art of batting was so hemmed in and circumscribed by rule and precedent, that the batsman was practically confined to a few strokes, for the employment of which he had to wait for certain balls. Every ball may almost be said to have had a fixed stroke to meet it, and unless this was applied with the utmost precision and elegance of style, it failed to meet with the approval of critics. Style in fact was the fetish worshipped by our predecessors at the expense of efficiency.

We would be the last to condemn style in batting. It is style that lends much of that charm to the art which it possesses for the enthusiast. It is the undue worship of style for its own sake which has been too prevalent, and which has done much to hinder the progress of the game.

It is only of recent years that the conviction has begun to make itself felt that style is not everything, and the public has begun to realize that the chief aim and object of batting is the making of runs. Make runs, make them stylishly if you can, so much the better, but if not make them at any cost. That is the modern cry, and it is one that has done much to improve and brighten the game, as it will be our endeavour to make clear.

First let us analyse the causes which led to this undue cultivation of style at the expense of scoring ability. We may take it for granted that it is the ambition of every cricketer to make runs as stylishly and skillfully as possible, that is with a minimum of effort and risk, and to play all his strokes as perfectly as may be in his power. Now from the earliest days of cricket there have been certain strokes the making of which has called for the exercise of the highest skill, and which, being safe and at the same time effective in scoring-power, have been a source of delight to batsman and spectator alike.

There is no stroke that for sheer physical enjoyment can equal a clean well-timed cut or off-drive "along the carpet," and there is none that gives more pleasure to the intelligent critic. It has naturally, then, been to the mastery of these strokes that cricketers have ever directed their minds and abilities, and to those whose efforts were attended with success, and who attained to a mastery of these particular strokes, the results have ever been delightful.

OFF-SIDE STROKES.

So much was this the case that the minds of all being turned to the making of these strokes, they began to be cultivated somewhat to the exclusion of other strokes less pleasant to make or to behold, but equally useful and necessary to the well equipped batsman. The success attending the favoured few, whose style and methods lent themselves naturally to the making of these strokes (who were thus able to dispense with other strokes, finding these sufficient for their needs), was so great, and the execution of the strokes so graceful, and at the same time so effective that a host of imitators sprang up.

In fact it became so much the fashion to cultivate these off-side strokes, that a school arose so devoted to this style of play, that other strokes were in danger of being eliminated from the game. Every ball—so far did things go—had to be treated in a certain manner, which came to be looked upon as the correct and orthodox method of dealing with it. The straight ball had to be played back as near the bowler as possible with a straight bat, the ball outside the offstump despatched either in front or behind Point, according to its length. Most of us can remember that time when he had such maxims drilled into us, and the struggles we made to play or hit eminently unsuitable balls in the right and proper direction (according to precept).

Now to those natural geniuses whose bent was in this direction, these things came easily enough; the strokes presented no difficulty in the making, and the results were sufficiently striking to justify their most ardent supporters. For such no more graceful and effective—in a word stylish—stroke can be devised, but unfortunately such are few and far between "rari nantes in gurgites vaste," and the results for others and less-favoured mortals are frequently a singular inability to score against good bowling and a well-placed field. It may be very nice and very pretty to see a batsman play ball after ball back to the bowler, or straight to one of the fields on the off-side, and his style may be beautiful, but he is very little use to his side and does not present many terrors for his opponents.

THE HALL MARK OF RUN-GETTING.

These methods crept into all grades of cricket, and batting was in danger of becoming stereotyped and ineffective, while the best batsmen were at the mercy of bowlers on wet wickets.

Fortunately for the welfare of the game there have always been one or two bold and adventurous spirits, who have dared to depart from recognised and orthodox methods and make ruins in their own sweet way. Such men as E. M. Grace, and, later, W. W. Read, by their daring disregard of convention, and in the face of much hostile criticism ("They may get runs, but it isn't cricket!") paved the way for the wave of unorthodoxy which has done so much to change the game (for the better, as we think) in recent years. There has gradually sprung up in the minds of cricketers the knowledge that there must be merit in methods which so conduce to the making of runs.

Strokes, which once were considered dangerous and over-rash, even if not absolutely faulty, began to be more widely adopted, as their actual and moral effects came to be recognised. It was found that many strokes, hitherto regarded as daring in the extreme, could be accomplished with ease, and with but a slight accession of risk, which was more than compensated for by added scoring ability, and the corresponding moral effect on the bowler.

Quite apart from the actual merit of any given stroke, this latter consideration has a decided value. It is hard to over-estimate the influence unorthodox strokes have upon even the best bowlers. It is a comparatively simple matter for a good bowler to deal with the man who confines himself to the recognised off-side strokes of convention, waiting for loose balls before attempting to score. It is a comparatively simple matter to so place the field for such players as to make it extremely difficult for them to make runs, and to tempt them to the making of the inevitable slip which comes to all, without running the risk of giving away too many runs. On the other hand the best bowlers find it very difficult either to bowl to, or place the field for, a batsman who has several strokes for each variety of ball, and who is just as ready to score off a good-length ball as a loose one. We have frequently seen bowlers of the highest class completely non plussed by such methods, and reduced to comparative helplessness; and we have all of us seen bowling which had appeared very difficult to two stereotyped batsmen, made to look very poor stuff by a more enterprising player.

UPSETTING THE BOWLER.

Nothing upsets a bowler so much as having his best hit for four, and when this has happened once or twice he finds great difficulty in knowing what kind of ball to try next, the result of his uncertainty frequently being a really loose ball. For years we have been in the habit of seeing really indifferent batsmen obtain the mastery over bowling which has afforded great difficulty to infinitely better players. This has been due simply to the unexpectedness and unorthodoxy of their strokes.

It has always seems strange to me that good batsmen did not sooner awake to the fact that strokes which proved so efficacious in the hands of inferior players were worth of inclusion in their own repertoire, as adding enormously to their scoring ability, and even incidentally to their defensive powers, for it is a truism that "attack is frequently the best means of defence."

When a bowler is seriously troubling one it makes an enormous difference if one can hit him for four once or twice, as besides disconcerting him and forcing him to change his methods, and perhaps his field, it gives one an immediate access of confidence, the effect of which is inestimable. It is only of recent years that these things have become generally recognised, and that batsmen have seen the advantage, and even the necessity, of possessing as great a variety of strokes as they can acquire.

The movement in this direction (which may almost be termed the "renaissance" of English cricket) may be said to date from the time when Ranjitsinhji burst like a brilliant meteor upon the world of cricket. Here was a true master of unorthodoxy, every stroke played with absolute correctness, and yet unsurpassed for daring and originality. What his influence has been upon batting in general will probably never be realised, that it has been enormous is unquestionable, and that to it we owe many of the finer points of batsmanship, especially the pitch of excellence to which back play has been brought, is our firm conviction.

A CONTRAST.

The lesson he taught, which most nearly concerns us at present, was that there is more than one stroke for any given ball, that the cultivation of such strokes is of the utmost importance: in fine that the highest aim of batting is not defence, but offence.

Thanks to the example he set us, batsmen have learnt that the true art of batting consists in placing the ball where there are no fieldsmen (a lesson taught in more orthodox manner by W. G. Grace), that the best stroke is the one which, with due regard to safety, produces the most runs; in fact that the chief merit of a stroke lies in its scoring power, and not in the style in which it is made (though a combination of style and effectiveness is eminently desirable, but only granted to the few.) The present generation has learnt (what would be heresy to the preceding) that the good-length ball is often the easiest to score from, and that the most effective way of treating a really good ball is to hit it for four. Herein lies the secret of unorthodoxy, and the key to its success.

To score off balls which orthodoxy tells us should be merely played, is satisfactory enough in itself, but the fact that by so doing we are opposing to them the best means of defence, treating them in the best way to render them innocuous, and at the same time make the bowler's task as difficult as possible, makes the case for unorthodoxy a very strong one.

That pure orthodoxy is doomed is certain; that unorthodoxy, or, as we prefer to term it, enterprise, is the secret of successful batting, is equally sure. It is in this direction that future developments in the art of batting (and correspondingly in bowling) may be looked for.

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HINDU POLITICAL MISSIONARIES.

The "Bengalee's" Training School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The following interesting advertisement appears in the *Bengalee*, "Wanted—Bengali Hindus, aged between 18-25 years, to be trained up as political missionaries. After sufficient competence, each candidate will be put in charge of some flourishing concern. Must have qualification above the Entrance Standard and produce certificates of good moral character from some reliable party. During the preparatory stage boarding and lodging will be supplied free. Preference will be given to bachelors. Apply to Editor, *Motherland*, Bankipur."

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Important Reorganization.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Resolution have just been issued by the Bengal Government sanctioning important changes in conduct of its legal business and aiming at a thorough reorganisation of the work of the Legal Remembrancer, the Government Solicitor and the Government Prosecutor.

These changes provide for the transfer of the management of all criminal work from the Government Solicitor to the LegalRemembrancer; expansion of the advisory functions of the Legislative Department; retention of a Deputy Legal Remembrancer as a whole-time Officer, and the fixity of practice as regards references to the Legal Remembrancer by local Officers.

SANITARY ENGINEER SERVICE.

Scheme under Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The proposals for the formation of a small Sanitary Engineer's Service which were drawn up some time ago by the Government of India are still before the various Local Governments, most of which have not yet finished the consideration of the scheme. When all the replies have reached the Government of India, the final scheme will be drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of State.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER.

Court of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Barak* commenced at Comilla yesterday.

The Court is composed of the District Magistrate of Tippera, the Collecter of Customs, Chittagong, and Ananda Chandra Roy, Proprietor of the Victoria College.

Eight witnesses have been examined.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mortality Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The plague mortality is now slowly decreasing, though still terribly high. Last week there occurred in India 52,000 deaths, of which 43,000 were in the Punjab, 6,000 in the United Provinces, and 900 in Bengal.

[For other Telegrams See Supplement.]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

The Conference and After.

WIMBLEDON ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

"The danger is not in India but at Westminster" was the observation of a man of light and leading in the political world, when asked at the beginning of the week about the trouble in the Punjab and Lower Bengal. The remark was made on Monday morning and may have been suggested by the atrocious and malignant sentiments Mr. H. M. Hyndman is reported to have expressed at a Socialist meeting on Sunday night. "British rule is worse than the rule of Russia at the present time," said this creature. "If the English remain in India it is only because the Indians choose to let them. There are enough Indians to smother the lot of us. You know the story of the tub full of black beans. The British in India represent a sprinkling of white beans on the top. Shake the tub and the white beans entirely disappear. The tub is now being shaken!" Indiscreet and reprehensible as the action of a few insignificant members of the House of Commons has been, even Mr. William Redmond, not to be confused with his astute brother the leader of the Irish party, has employed language such as Mr. Hyndman employed and which, it was feared, might be repeated in Parliament by equally wrong-headed "friends of India." Mr. Rees, though he will have increased the bitterness of certain people towards him, did a service to India by his blocking notice. Mr. C. T. O'Donnell, who ought to know better and has not the excuse of a doctrinaire Radical like Dr. Rutherford, was, it seems, very anxious to raise a debate on Monday and might very well have done so but for Mr. Rees' alertness. Although the House of Commons as a whole is strongly with Mr. Morley in the statesmanlike attitude he has assumed in regard to the Indian agitation, it is very likely that Mr. O'Donnell's motion for the adjournment of the House would have received the support of the requisite number of members, and the Speaker could hardly have withheld his assent. Some egregious persons actually appealed to Mr. Morley to use his influence with Mr. Rees to remove his embargo on what the Right Hon. gentleman plainly intimated might be a mischievous discussion! The impudence and conceit of certain members of the present House of Commons are almost incredible. There never was any fear of Mr. Rees giving way to this clamour, but had he consented to remove his notice it would not have made any difference. No fewer than five other members, all belonging to the Opposition, put down blocking notices—Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Lane Fox, Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Nield—and of course kept them on the paper until the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. Had there been no blocking notices the deportation of Lajpat Rai and the other salutary measures taken by the Government of India with Mr. Morley's sanction could and would, on the adjournment motion, have been passed in review by persons not competent to pass judgment—men who cannot realise that India is not England. Blocking notices have recently been growing in disfavour and are sometimes abused; but after what has happened this week many members will, I think, be reluctant to part with an instrument which has proved to be very valuable at a critical moment. It was, of course, too much to expect that the "British Committee of the Indian National Congress" would be guided in their actions by Mr. Morley's wise and weighty words. Accordingly they met on Tuesday and flouted Mr. Morley by passing the following resolution:—"(1) That this committee protests against the operation of such laws as the Bengal Regulation III, of 1818, under which British subjects may be arrested and placed in confinement without any judicial procedure or trial, and places on record its opinion that these regulations should be repealed as inconsistent with, and subversive of, the principles of Liberalism and the traditions of the British nation. (2) That this committee records its conviction that the present unrest and discontent in India is due to grave causes which call for immediate inquiry and redress, and urges upon the Secretary of State for India the appointment of a Royal Commission, which shall include representative Indian gentlemen, for the purpose of making a report on the causes of Indian disaffection and on the remedial measures which should be taken to remove them." The reference to the "principles of Liberalism" will, I think, in the circumstances not have quite the effect desired. What Liberals think of the matter may be comprehended when a stalwart paper like the *Star* says:—"One thing is certain. There will be no division in the ranks of the Liberal party on this subject." With reference to the prosecution of a newspaper for publishing a pamphlet inciting native troops against the Government, the *Star* is much impressed by the fact mentioned by Mr. Morley, that a copy of the pamphlet in question was found upon a Sikh in London. "That", says the *Star*, "is not a thing which any Liberal can condone."

SIR G. BIRDWOOD ON THE UNREST IN INDIA.

I have received the following interesting communication from Sir George Birdwood in reply to a letter I wrote to him asking what he thought of the present situation in India:—"Yours is the third reference made to me in this one day with regard to the so-phrased "Unrest in India"; and I have only just finished a memorandum of my views and opinions on the significance, or, as I regard it, the insignificance of the circumstances, so suggestively phrased for one of the Pearson magazines. I must not anticipate in Bombay its publication here, not in the form, and I will, therefore, merely repeat to you what, in effect, I have said in it, adding to this a few fresh considerations and comments suggested to me by a reconsideration of the subject.

There is no unrest in India, beyond the normal local grievances, on which agriculturalists in all countries thrive perennially, and which, in India, seldom or never takes on a political and insurgent character. The only general discontent is that of the educated classes. It is quite natural, and is, in my opinion, justifiable, and to be treated with the utmost considerateness, so long as there is no attempt at violence, and no attempts at playing at rebellion and revolution. There is no connection between the agitation in Bengal over the so-called Partition of that Province, and the agrarian discontent in the Punjab, save the artificial connection provided by the intrigues of discontented Indian students and pushful Editors: and in the Punjab the real, and, in my opinion, justifiable agrarian discontent, has been most mischievously aggravated in itself, and in the importance given it in the apprehension of persons ignorant of India, by the personal conflict that has been carried on for weeks by the *Civil and Military Gazette* with the *Punjabi*. That is as I read the whole story. Of course order must be preserved at any price: but believe me, there will be no disorder, except of the character of a school "barring out" on a colossal scale. When in 1857 we were but a handful facing countless millions, the Mutiny was virtually put *hors de combat*, before a single European regiment reached India from home, and by the sheer force of character of our heroical martyred men and women; and only fools and madmen would rise against the British Raj to-day, with our Indian system of strategical railways perfected, and our reorganised Indian Army under the orders of Lord Kitchener. Besides it is obvious that all the vested interests of the country are with us: all the princely classes—which means everything—all the mercantile and moneyed classes, and the 40,000,000 of Indian Muslims to a man.

All the same, the discontent of the educated classes must be counted with, and overcome, and in the only way in which evil can be overcome, by working seriously for their good. The class is entirely of our own creation. The education we give them unfits them for any work required of them in India beyond service under the Government and our Courts of Justice, and in the practice of of medicine, which for the most part is a State subsidised profession. Our education has destroyed their love of their own literature, the quickening soul of a people, and their delight in their own arts and, worst of all, their repose in their own traditional and national religion. It has disgusted them with their own homes—their parents, their sisters, their very wives. It has brought discontent into every family so far as its baleful influences have reached. This is a terrible evil and we are the authors of it; and we must get the better of it and without delay: and it is worth many heavy sacrifices to secure the well being and contentment of the educated classes in India for, with the princely and mercantile classes, their loyalty is worth securing, for it would be the loyalty of conviction, and active in our support. We rely too much on the loyalty of the ryot: It is wholly passive. Austria made the same blunder in Lombardy—she made it a cultivator's Paradise—the wealthiest and happiest land in all Europe. But she neglected the educated classes; she indeed persecuted them in a hundred vexatious ways, and they rose against her, and expelled her by using Napoleon III for the purpose, and not a Lombard farmer raised a finger in her defence. Our first duty in India undoubtedly is to the ryot, but his loyalty will never be of the slightest political value to us; and for loyalty of political value we must rely on the princely, the mercantile, and the educated classes. My own experience of the educated classes is that they are fervently loyal, but they feel their helpless, humiliating position bitterly, and are bitterly discontented and disgusted, not with the British Raj, but the utter "cussedness of the insoluble dilemma of their position. Englishmen in the like position are far more disloyal in their talk. I am sorry, therefore, that Mr. Morley should have used language towards these misguided young people, savouring of a threat to place them under any sort of disabilities, scholastic or otherwise. Magnanimity must ever be the keynote of all beneficent statesmanship, and the chief corner-stone of all enduring dominion: and the wrath of man never yet worked out the righteousness of God.—Sincerely Yours,

GEO. BIRDWOOD.

THE CONFERENCE—AND AFTER.

The Conference held its concluding sitting on Tuesday, and in the course of the proceedings Sir Robert Bond brought forward the question of the Newfoundland fisheries and the unfair way in which he thinks his Colony has been treated in that matter by the Government of the mother country. Next morning the *Daily Mail* published a vivid account of the "dramatic close" of the Conference. Sir Robert, we were told, pleaded earnestly with Lord Elgin for nearly two hours. I quote from the *Mail's* narrative: "'Unless you do something for us—something that will enable us to retain our means of subsistence—we shall starve. If we lose the fishing industry we lose everything.' Sympathetic speeches were made by the other Premiers, who saw the injustice of the treaties, but in spite of everything that was said Lord Elgin again applied the cold douche. Just as he declined to give preferential treatment, so he refused the pathetic appeal of Newfoundland: 'We can give you nothing.' Sir Robert Bond instantly jumped to his feet. 'It is a gross humiliation,' he declared, 'humiliation and neglect which you would not dare offer to a Colony powerful enough to be able to give effect to its resentment. It is most unjust, and, I repeat again, you are deliberately neglecting us for the sake of American interests.' Gathering up his papers, the Premier of Newfoundland left the room without uttering another word. And so ended the Conference. A few minutes later the other Premiers emerged excitedly discussing the incident. The general feeling was that Sir Robert Bond had been badly treated. In the House of Commons the same afternoon a Ministerialist, Mr. Lehmann, asked Mr. Churchill whether his attention had been called to, and whether he could confirm or deny, the statement in the *Daily Mail* that at yesterday's Imperial Conference Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, left the room declaring that a gross humiliation had been inflicted upon him and other representatives of the Colonies. Mr. Churchill's reply was of an unusual character. "My attention," he said, "has been called to the report in the *Daily Mail* newspaper—(laughter and ironical cheers)—of what purports to be the proceedings of the Conference yesterday. I cannot undertake, as a general rule, to correct statements in journals of that class and character. (Cheers.) But as I learn that the statement has been cabled fully to the Colonies, it becomes necessary for me to say that from beginning to end it is a baseless and an impudent fabrication. (Cheers.) There is nothing in the statement which bore the slightest resemblance or form to anything that took place at the Colonial Conference. I may permit myself to observe that it is matter of surprise to me personally that a person recently created a Peer of the Realm—(laughter)—should be the medium to allow newspapers over which he had control to employ, for political objects, matters of such transparent mendacity. (Great cheers.)" The *Mail* maintains the substantial accuracy of its report, and heads its leading article on the incident "Jade in office." Now that the Conference is over, Mr. Deakin and some of the other Colonial representatives are letting themselves go on the question of preference, much to the disgust of the Free Traders. "Suppose," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "Mr. Asquith had gone on a mission to Australia with the object of inducing the Commonwealth Government to abandon its Protective duties against home manufactures; and suppose, when he had been politely told that the Commonwealth Government was prevented both by its convictions and its pledges to its constituents from abandoning its traditional policy, he had proceeded to address meetings in Australia and had denounced Mr. Deakin, in the presence, let us say, of Mr. Reid, for his obstinacy and blindness in adhering to fetishes, shibboleths, and obsolete formulas—what would have been said by Mr. Deakin and by the people and press of Australia?" All this is creating bad blood and matters have not been smoothed over by the speech which Sir William Lyne delivered to the Australasian Chamber of Commerce yesterday:—"We entered into a conference—I had some trouble to get there, although I was invited to come—and I say that the action of the Government has been negative from the start, with the view to negative everything that we wanted. It has not been an offensive negation, but it has been a quiet, sit-still sort of We won't do it. I felt if this Conference was going to do the work it had come to do—and perhaps it is the most important Conference that has ever taken place—it should have been open to the Press. I know some objected, but I think I may say, if you got right down at the depth of the feeling of the large majority, that they wanted it open to the Press. But the Government did not. You have received up to the present time only just what the Government liked to give you of what has taken place in the Conference. There is one remarkable thing—that the officers who prepared the précis gave a very good precis when it was a Minister of the Government who spoke and a very bad précis when it was not. We are told that we are to have a Blue book some day, and that Blue-book is to contain everything, after due revision. I don't know what that means. I must add that we were met with what seemed to me to be not a reasonable opposition by two gentlemen of the Ministry. We were met by them with what might be termed almost an offensive negative. One was Mr. Asquith. I did not know when I saw him first, but I was told he was a lawyer. But it did strike me that when he had got a case he worried it just as he would if he had a brief in court. I was told that he was a clever barrister, and that was the impression left on my mind. Another member of the Ministry was the Under-Secretary to the Colonies. Well, how shall I describe his attitude? It was against us all the time, so far as Preference was concerned, and I can only say that those two gentlemen might have done a great deal more than they did to have helped us in some ways, if not in direct Preference." The only Minister for whom Sir William Lyne had a good word was Mr. Lloyd George. The hope expressed that the Conference would diminish the breach between the English democrats and the Colonial democrats does not seem likely to be realised, at present at all events.

A MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

A story which, if not true, is at all events *ben trovato*, is being told about one of the subordinate members of the Government. A junior officer of one of the Household regiments, he found himself the only Radical or rather Liberal—I only know of one Radical peer and he is certainly not a Guardsman—in the mess, and he was subjected to a good deal of not ill-natured chaff from his comrades. One day he received a wire, as he would call it, purporting to come from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann and asking him to call at the Prime Minister's official residence. Unsuspecting that he was the victim of a practical joke on the part of his brother officers he, with visions of a "soft" appointment, showed them with considerable pride the telegram, and hurried up to town in obedience, as he thought, to the summons from the head of the Administration. When he arrived in Downing Street and announced his name he learned to his great surprise that he was not expected. "But I have a telegram from the Prime Minister desiring me to come and see him to-day," he said to the bewildered Private Secretary. The list of Sir Henry's engagements was again scrutin-

nised but the noble lord's name did not appear upon it. The Private Secretary, however, wishing to be civil to a Liberal peer asked him if, as he was there, he would like to see the Prime Minister if he were disengaged. He was accordingly ushered into Sir Henry's presence and the result of the interview was an offer of the position of a Lord-in-waiting with £700 a year—I think that is the amount. If it is not £700 it is thereabouts, and very good pay too for the "work" consisting chiefly in attending the House of Lords when that assembly is sitting. He went back to his regiment and at the mess dinner there were many amused inquiries as too how he got on with "C.B." It was the turn of those who had, as they thought, taken a rise out of him, to be astonished when he replied "Oh, splendidly and I am to be a member of his Majesty's Government."

THE LIBERAL WHIP AND THE WIMBLEDON ELECTION.

Another *on dit* is to the effect that Mr. George Whiteley was offered the extremely important position of Patronage Secretary or Principal Whip by mistake; that the post was intended for Mr. Whitley, the member for Halifax, but that having been in error placed at the disposal of the former the matter had to be gone on with. There are some things I can believe, but I cannot believe that. I have always understood that Mr. Whiteley was the special nominee of Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Certainly the appointment caused general astonishment and those who disapproved of it say that Mr. Whiteley has not been a success. However that may be, he did not shine in his quarrel with Mr. Keir-Hardie and it was, to say the least, to send his blessing to Mr. Bertrand Russell who has just experienced such a smashing defeat at the hands of that most valiant veteran of old-fashioned Toryism, Mr. Henry Chaplin. It will be remembered that when the vacancy in Wimbledon occurred the liberals decided that they would not run a candidate. Subsequently the genteel section of the Woman's Suffrage party brought forward Mr. Russell. Although that gentleman is a Free Trader and generally a supporter of the Liberal party, the Ministerialists in their own interest should have left him severely alone, as it was known that he would cut a poor figure at the poll. The fact that Mr. Whitely intimated that Mr. Russell's silly candidature must necessarily have the good wishes of Liberals and that Mr. Chaplin's opponent used this recommendation of his claims for all it was worth, naturally altered the character of the fight. Speaking after his election Mr. Chaplin maintained that as the contest proceeded, Woman Suffrage took a back seat and that it was upon the question of Tariff Reform that his great victory was won. He had put the issue clearly and unmistakably before them, and it was impossible to mistake the grounds upon which he had asked for their support. And their reply to his appeal was a crushing blow. They had exposed the folly, on the one hand, of a change in our Constitution; and on the other, they had torn the mask from off that system of organised hypocrisy that was called Free Trade.

Subsequently, in an interview, Mr. Chaplin entered more fully into this aspect of the fight and insisted that his return by the enormous majority of 6,964 is a staggering blow to a Government that has been described as banging the door in the face of the Colonial Ministers.

The Colonial Ministers, he went on to say, would be able to form an accurate opinion of a victory that was going to be the forerunner of others. The victory meant that a great and striking change was taking place in the opinion of the country, and that this was so was also borne out by reports he heard from all quarters, except as to one or two isolated places that were not affected by our Fiscal policy. With such a verdict as this it was impossible to contend that the mandate of two years ago held good. Why the advantages offered by the Colonies were not accepted was beyond his comprehension, because the duties they would entail upon food were so absolutely trifling that it was a delusion to say they would raise the price of bread or cost of living.

Allowance must be made for the elation of so enthusiastic a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, but it cannot be denied that the Colonial Conference has put fresh life into the Tariff Reform party. At the same time the remnant of Unionist Free Traders in the House of Commons have not followed the example of Messrs. Hayes, Fisher and Yerburgh, and in the division upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment to the Finance Bill three of the small band—Mr. Lambton, Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Cameron-Corbett—voted with the Government, while Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bowles, Sir Seymour King and others abstained from voting.

PROPOSED BANDSTAND AT CHOWPATTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In giving expression to the desire for a spacious garden and a Band-stand somewhere near Chowpatty Front-shore, not only do I express my own personal views on the subject, but that of each and every visitor, both male and female, who usually go there in the evening to enjoy the fine westerly breeze for the purpose of recreation, the majority of the people so frequenting the place being of all castes and creeds from the Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill and Grant Road sides. It will be admitted as well on all hands as those who have been entrusted to carry out the big schemes of the City Improvement Trust—I mean the Trustees—that a majority of both the European and native population of the City reside at or near the aforesaid localities. Of course, the Fort, Colaba, Byculla and Mazagon Wards are as much inhabited by people of rank and position as those living in the Southern part of the City comprising the Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill sides, but it will be remembered that whilst the residents in the Fort and Colaba Wards and those in the Byculla and Mazagaon Wards have more than ample places for recreation and amusement—the former having the Cooperage Band-stand, Apollo Bunder and Wodehouse Bridge Road, and the latter, the big Victoria Gardens with its beautiful band-stand,—those occupying the Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill and Grant Road sides have in fact no such place of recreation and amusement except a mere foot-path on the Chowpatty sea-front which is sometimes so crowded with people of both sexes that there is hardly any room to pass by. Having regard to these facts, will it not be conferring a great boon on the people inhabiting the aforesaid localities, if the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust will be graciously pleased to utilize the two big plots near the Wilson College, which, I understand, have been at present proposed to be leased for residential quarters, for a spacious garden having a nice band-stand, just as we have in the Victoria Gardens. I think there is a pressing necessity for such a garden and Band-stand at Chowpatty and I have no manner of doubt that the proposal that I have made through the medium of your widely read Paper will meet with very favourable approval, not only of the inhabitants living near that locality but of the public at large. It is hoped that the Trustees of the Improvement Trust will move in the matter suggested and thus remove a long felt want. If the sites near the Wilson College are not available, some arrangement may be made by the authorities concerned to have at least a Band-stand on the Chowpatty front-shore just opposite the Churney Road Level Crossing.—Yours &c.,

K.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As this is a hot country, will not the Tramway Company fit up their new cars with small electric fans and thus confer a great boon on the travelling public? Of course, looking to speedy service and vast use of electrical energy, the Company will not mind such a trifling expense.—Yours &c.,

D.

Bombay, 30th May.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a [illegible] brush produce a pleasant lather, which [illegible] of arrest the teeth from all putrefac[illegible] sweeten the mouth, prevents tartar [illegible] hardens the gums, prevents tartar [illegible] gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly [illegible] and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It [illegible] all unpleasant odour arising from dressing [illegible] tobacco smoke, etc. The Floriline [illegible] composed in pastes of honey and [illegible] delicious to the taste. Ask for Floriline [illegible] every other kind. Of Chemists and [illegible] Agents. [illegible] Kensington [illegible] England.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King received at Buckingham Palace on the 10th the ladies of the Colonial Premiers' party.—Prince Fushimi of Japan visited the City on the 10th and was presented with an address of welcome in a gold casket. That evening a dinner in his honour was given by the Foreign Secretary, Prince Fushimi visited Windsor on the 11th. He dined with the Prime Minister that evening. The Prince visited the Tower on Monday, and on Tuesday received an honorary degree at Cambridge.—The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday at a dinner in aid of the National Association for Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis.—Lord and Lady Cromer arrived in London from Egypt on Monday.

A Vase-shaped Patch-Box, of agate, mounted in gold, was sold on Wednesday for £2,150.

Cricket.—Last week Kent beat M. C. C. by 93; Notts beat Northants by an innings and 65; Surrey defeated Essex by an innings and 162; Lancashire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets; Yorkshire beat Somerset by nine wickets; Sussex defeated Warwickshire by four wickets. On Tuesday, Surrey beat Hampshire by an innings and 20 runs and Kent beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 100 runs. On Wednesday, M. C. C. defeated Derbyshire by five wickets, Essex beat Sussex by ten wickets, Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by three wickets, Notts defeated Leicestershire by innings and 42, and Cambridge University beat Lancashire by an innings and 204 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at a Meeting to assist the Community of the Resurrection in providing a hostel at Leeds, and enabling its students to take a full course at the University there. Mr. Kenait and others strongly protested against the presence of the Archbishop in the chair. The Archbishop condemned certain publications by members of the community. Unless he could be satisfied of the loyalty of the community, he would not continue in the position of Visitor.—The Dean of Canterbury, presiding on Tuesday at the meeting of the National Church League, declared that, if distinctive Eucharistic vestments were allowed, a great many Churchmen could no longer regard the Church of England as their spiritual home. What action that might involve he dreaded to think.—The Bishop of St. Albans, continuing his visitation last week, said that certain illegal practices in churches of the diocese must cease.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last Friday at the annual meeting of the Church Defence and Instruction Committee.—Sir F. Treves presided last week at the annual meeting of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge held its annual meeting on Wednesday, the Primate presiding.

Elections.—At Stepney Mr. L. Harris (U) beat Mr. Ben Cooper (L. and Labour) by 2,299 to 1,350; and at Wimbledon Mr. Chaplin (U) was elected by 10,263 against 3,299 for Mr. B Russell (L. and Woman Suffrage).

Imperial Conference.—On the 14th Sir W. Laurier submitted a resolution in favour of a new mail service to Australia and New Zealand *viz* Canada. Mr. Lloyd-George thought the subject should be investigated by experts. The resolution was adopted in a form declaring the advisability of Great Britain being connected with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand by the best possible means of mail communication within reasonable cost. The Newfoundland fisheries wireless telegraphy, and the Colonial Office afterwards came up and the Conference closed.—The Premiers visited Edinburgh on the 10th and received the freedom of the city. The Premiers lunched on Saturday with the Benchers of Gray's Inn.—General Botha left England on Saturday for South Africa after a farewell audience of the King.

Ireland.—The Roman Catholic Bishops denounce the, Irish Council Bill, and so do the Unionists.—At Belfastt dock labourers on strike have made violent attacks on imported non-union men.

Lacrosse.—The Capitals have beaten the North of England, Cheshire, and Lancashire.

Law.—Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane has rejected Baron von Eckhandstein's application that a suit for separations instituted against him by his wife, a daughter of the late Sir J. B. Maple, might be stayed until his own suit for divorce had been heard.—Mr. Justice Bucknill has made a decree for restitution of conjugal rights against a husband who pleaded that he was justified in leaving his wife owing to her drunkenness.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 14th the Factory and Workshop Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 9th the Post-master-General made his annual statement and the London County Council's Electric Supply Bill was discussed. On the 10th Mr. Lever's Old Age Pensions Bill was read a second time. On the 13th after a statement by Mr. Morley on the unrest in India, the debate on the Finance Bill began. The Opposition amendment, declaring that the basis of taxation should be broadened, was rejected on the 14th by 376 to 108, and the Bill was read a second time. On the 15th the House discussed the Congo question and other matters.

Railways.—Demonstrations of railway men took place on Sunday in Hyde Park in support of the demands formulated by their union.—The City and South London line has been extended from Islington to Euston.

The Iron and Steel Institute held its annual meeting last week, Sir Hugh Bell presiding.

The Prime Minister was entertained at dinner on the 9th by the Manchester Liberal Federation, and delivered a vigorous party speech. Next morning he spoke at the Reform Club, was entertained at luncheon in the Town-hall, inspected military veterans in Albert-square and visited the Exchange.

Wills.—Miss Perry, of Wolverhampton, has left £100,000 to charitable objects; Miss S. M. Stokes, of Birmingham, has left the greater part of her estate (over £65,000) to charities. Other estates announced are:—Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, of the Orient Line, £165,297; Mr. C. Dunn, £140,202; Sir D. Gamble, chemical manufacturer, £388,195; Mr. W. Grain, notary, £34,354 (£2,400 to charities); and Mrs. Openshaw, of Bury, £39,096 (£8,000 to charities). Mr. G. Herring's estate is sworn at £1,371,152, of which £750,000 goes to the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund and £150,000 to other charities.

Naval.—The Navy League held its annual meeting on Wednesday. A motion condemning the Government's naval policy was rejected by 45 to 27.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Premier of New South Wales announces reductions of taxation and outlines a comprehensive programme of legislation.—Australian preferentialists say they are confident that Great Britain will find preference essential to her own welfare and to that of the Empire. The treatment of aborigines in Western Australia is criticized by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth.

Canada.—There is a great inrush of immigrants, chiefly British and American to the West.—The lumbermen at Montreal struck work on Monday night.—The Dominions external trade for the year ended March last was valued at £122,516,270 an increase of £18,425,809.

South Africa.—The strike movement among the Rand miners has received a check.—The Congress of the Progressive party has recommended the re-enactment of the Native Land Tenure Ordinance, welcomed the Government's education policy, and maintained the necessity of Chinese labour.—The Transvaal *Gazette* announces a commission to inquire into the working of the mines machinery regulations.—A Bill is to be introduced in Natal opening Natal and Zululand to recruiting for native labour in the Rand.

THE UNITED STATES.

Jamestown Tercentenary.—The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English settlers in America was celebrated on Monday on Jamestown Island. Mr. Bryce was the principal speaker.

Labour.—The trial of W. Haywood, secretary of the Western Miners' Federation, for conspiring to murder the late Governor of Idaho, began at Boise on the 9th.—At New York there have been violent collisions between strikers and "strikebreakers."—At San Francisco, "Boss" Ruef has pleaded, guilty to a charge of extortion.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The first ballots in the general election—the first under unversal suffrage—on Tuesday resulted in an overwhelming Socialist victory.

China.—The maritime Customs trade report for 1906 shows that Great Britain's share of the export trade was 19·42 per cent. and of the imports 47·34 per cent.

Egypt.—The population of Egypt is 11,206,359—an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897.—A British official is bringing a libel suit which throws light on Nationalist Press methods.

France.—The debate in the Chamber on the general policy of the Government ended on Tuesday. A vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 343 votes to 210.

Germany.—The Reichstag has adjourned till November 19.—The Navy League opened its annual conference on Saturday. The proceedings included a bellicose speech by General Keim.

Russia.—The Duma reassembled on Tuesday and discussed the alleged illegal action of the Governor-General of Moscow in quashing the sentence of a field Court-martial and appointing another, which sentenced [illegible] men to death.—The Franco-Russian [illegible] evoked profound satisfaction in Russia. [illegible] Victoria Eugenie gave birth to a son [illegible] The Cortes were opened on Monday by [illegible]

[illegible] with Houses have passed the Reform Bill [illegible] universal suffrage and proportional repre-

Obituary.—Bishop Kelly, formerly Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church; Dr. R. Barnes; Major-General H. Butler; Captain H. H. Washington, R. N.; Lieutenant-General G. V. Foxbury; Dr. A. Meehan,

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE COMMONS.

The Rioting in the Punjab and the Land Tax.

MR. MORLEY'S EXPLANATION.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

In the House of Commons on May 13, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in connection with the recent rioting in the Punjab, said to be due to enhancement of the land tax, he has considered the report of Mr S. S. Thorburn, Revenue Commissioner of the Punjab, that in 1891, he found, after a house to house investigation of the condition of the peasantry over an area of 1,000 square miles, quite half the old agriculturists already ruined beyond redemption in 126 villages by the system of land revenue administration in force; and whether he can state by how much the land tax of the Punjab has increased since 1891.

Mr. Morley: I have seen the report referred to but I do not gather from it that Mr. Thorburn attributed to the pressure of the land revenue the indebtedness which he found existing in the villages examined by him. On the contrary, he described the assessments made after 1855 as having left a large margin of profit to the owners, thereby raising their credit and facilitating the contraction of debt. Since he reported restrictions have been placed on the power of the transfer of land, and the collection of the land revenue has been made more elastic. In the districts forming the Punjab the land revenue was 1,500,000*l.* in 1891, and is now 1,925,000*l.* The increase is chiefly due to extension of cultivation and irrigation in the canal tracts. In the canal colonies alone nearly 2,000,000 acres have been brought under cultivation since 1891.

On May 13, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the Indian Act allowing the Viceroy of India to seize a subject of the King, to transport him from one province to another, to put him in prison, and to detain him in prison for life without trial, he will say whether any person or persons have been so treated; and, if so, how many; whether any are now in prison, and for what periods; and whether he will have this Act repealed without delay.

Mr. O'Grady: I beg further to ask whether Mr. Lajpatrai, pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, arrested in Lahore and deported to another province has been so arrested under an old Act which empowers the Viceroy to keep prisoners confined for an unlimited period without trial; whether there are at present in any prison in British India any natives confined and not yet brought to justice who were arrested many years ago under this same Act; and, if so, what are their numbers; and will steps be taken at once to annul the Act in question.

Mr. Morley: The regulation of 1818 deals with the confinement of State prisoners. The preamble recites as follows:—

"Reasons of State embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of native princes entitled to protection and security of the British dominions from foreign hostilities and from internal commotion—(Opposition cheers)—occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute judicial proceedings, or against whom such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be inadvisable or improper."

I pass to the working of this regulation. Each half-year the Government of India reviews the cases of persons who are detained under the regulation in detail, and considers whether the detention may be terminated. There are now thirty-two persons under detention or restraint, most of whom are what are called political *detenus*, such as the ex-Khan of Khelat, the ex-Maharaja of Malapore, persons implicated in the Manipore troubles of 1891, and the ex-ruler of Chitral. The number of British subjects detained is very small. They are chiefly Moplahs, who are a fanatical sect with some enmity against another sect. (Laughter.) These persons are in prison. The regulation is rarely resorted to for the purpose mentioned in the preamble—namely, the security of the British dominions from internal commotion. The most recent important case of this kind was the detention in 1897, when Lord Elgin was Viceroy, of the Poona murderers. I may add that Mr. Lajpatrai is to be detained in a fort in the place to which he is being taken, and treated with consideration as a State prisoner pending further instruction. Suitable precautions will be taken with my approval to prevent him from communicating with others when such communication might lead to popular disturbance.

Will the House forgive me if I very confidently remind hon. members that there are no persons so interested in the prompt suppression of disorder and prompt measures for the prevention and spread of disorders as the Indian Party, and the Indian causes with which my hon. friends are in such sympathy, because it can be no secret that if disorder spreads there will be an end to all those prospects—whether we like it or not—of reform to which the Viceroy and I—and I do not think there are any two servants of the Crown who understand one another better—both hoped, and still hope, to produce? (Hear, hear.)

If the House will pardon me I will take a single example. Executive measures of this kind and I think my parliamentary record will show that no one dislikes them more than I must be judged and tested by the emergency and risk. Suppose it to be possible that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—a man nearly the whole of whose executive service has been spent in the Punjab—suppose he is right in thinking that these agitations lend themselves to provoke mischiefs which he regards as of the gravest and most formidable kind. I hope my hon. friends will realise what those mischiefs might be. (Opposition cheers.) They are not mischief such as we are familiar with here or in other parts of the King's dominions. They are enormous, and, therefore, I, for one, and his Majesty's Government with me, are determined on the question as to whether we will repeal or annul the regulation of 1818, not to strip the Government of India of any weapon which the law places in our hands for the suppression of these disorders. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the gentlemen who had been arrested would be brought to a fair trial.

Mr. Morley: We desire to see all these transactions from my hon. friend's point of view, but for me to say that would be to unsay all I have said. This is a case of emergency and grave risk—(Opposition cheers)—and it is impossible for us or for any Government to give up any arm we may possess.

Mr. O'Grady: May I ask why were not these same measures applied to other sections of the community?

Mr. Morley: I must ask for notice of that question but I hope my hon. friend will reconsider it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Redmond: May I ask the right hon. gentleman very respectfully whether he will have prepared for the information of hon. members a full list of the gentlemen arrested in this way without trial stating where they are detained the nature of the treatment they are subjected to, and whether they are allowed to communicate with their friends outside—(Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and "Order") and whether the right hon. gentleman can give and indication of the length of time these gentlemen are likely to be imprisoned and whether there is any intention now or in the future, of bringing them to a trial such as they would get in any other portion of the United Kingdom or Empire?

Mr. Morley: I cannot undertake to say that there is any intention of bringing them to trial, because the difficulties of trial are so great that we should be stultifying ourselves if I made that promise. As for the other questions, my hon. friend knows very well from long experience that if a man is arrested as a political prisoner I at all events will advise the Government of India to be as lenient as public safety admits.

Mr. W. Redmond: I beg to give notice that on the first possible opportunity I will draw attention to the singular action of the Government in India, and move a resolution to the effect that coercion is just as little likely to succeed in avoiding mischief and in bringing real and permanent peace to India as it has been in Ireland. (Nationalist cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford: I wish to ask whether any of these political prisoners have had their sentences revised, and whether they are now enjoying the freedom we expect in the British dominions?

Mr. Morley: If the hon. member will put that question on the paper I will endeavour to give him an answer.

Mr. Lupton: Is the reason why these men are not to be brought to trial that they have not committed any offence against the law? (Hear, hear.)

STATEMENT BY MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Balfour: I do not know whether it would be for the public interest that the Secretary of State for India should make any statement with regard to recent events there.

Mr. Morley: I do not think anything I have to say in answer to the right hon. gentleman would be against the public interest. What I have to say is this: The latest information from the Punjab shows that the measures taken by the Government of India, with the full consent of his Majesty's Government at home, have sufficed for the maintenance of tranquillity. The city and cantonment of Lahore were on Saturday being patrolled by British and native troops and by the police, and no signs of unusual excitement were observed. The Government of India have ordered the prosecution of a newspaper for publishing a pamphlet (a copy of which, found on a Sikh in London, I hold in my hand) inciting the native troops against the Government. In Eastern Bengal the situation is strained owing to the great bitterness that prevails between Hindoos and Mahomedans, the cause of which is to be found in the attempts made by the Hindoo agitators to compel the Mahomedans by open violence to abstain from purchasing foreign goods in the markets and fairs, which are extremely numerous in the middle of April. The consequent disorder has assumed a very serious aspect and created a feeling of great unrest, both in the province of Eastern Bengal and in Calcutta; agitation by seditious speeches in public meetings—a form of disseminating sedition much more effective and more immediately dangerous among moderately literate people than agitation through the press—is prevalent, and is impossible to supress, owing to the difficulty of obtaining evidence of speeches as delivered in the vernacular. In these circumstances the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of his Majesty's Government, have promulgated an Ordinance under the Act of 1861 to the following effect:—

(1) Public meetings for the discussion of public or political matter shall not be held unless seven days' notice be given to the superintendent of police. (Nationalist cries of "Oh," and laughter.)

(2) Police officers and other persons may be deputed to attend meetings for the purpose of reporting speeches.

(Mr. W. Redmond: That will do a lot of good; and cries of "Order.")

(3) The district magistracy may, by order in writing, prohibit a meeting if, in his opinion, it is likely to promote sedition or disturbance of public tranquillity.

(4) Persons concerned in the promotion of a meeting held without notice shall be punishable with six months' imprisonment.

(5) A prohibited meeting to be deemed an unlawful assembly under the Penal Code.

Under the fourth provision of the Ordinance the police would be bound to bring the accused before a magistrate within twenty-four hours of the arrest; he would be tried in due course of law by a magistrate of the first class or of the second class presumably in such a case by a magistrate of the first class; if convicted he would have an appeal to the Sessions Judge; if his appeal were dismissed he could, if his case were in the Punjab, present an application in revision to the Chief Court at Lahore. If his case were in Eastern Bengal his application in revision would be to the High Court at Calcutta. Under the fifth provision of the Ordinance any person who is a member of an unlawful assembly may on conviction by a magistrate of the first or second class be punished by imprisonment which may extend to six months or with a fine or with both. He would have an appeal to the Sessions Judge, and from the Sessions Judge he could apply in revision to the Chief Court at Lahore or to the High Court at Calcutta, as the case might be. This Ordinance will be applied to district that may be proclaimed in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal and Assam. This measure is considered to be absolutely necessary by the responsible Government in India in the interest of the public safety.

Sir H. Cotton: I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman a question of which I have given private notice—namely, whether he can make any further statement regarding the causes of the disaffection in the Punjab and whether he can state the steps it is proposed to take to remove them?

Mr. Morley: I think the House will agree that these are two questions, the width and breath of which are so enormous that it would be impossible for me to deal with them satisfactorily in answer to a question. When the occasion I shall be perfectly prepared.

An Hon. Member: When will it come?

Mr. Morley: It may come earlier, but it will certainly come when it is my duty to introduce the Indian Budget and discuss the whole situation. (Cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford: Will the right hon. gentleman use his influence with the hon. member for the Montgomery Boroughs (Mr. Rees) to induce him to withdraw a blocking motion so as to enable us to discuss this question on the motion for the adjournment on Wednesday?

Mr. Morley: It is impossible for me to prevent discussion on Wednesday.

Dr. Rutherford: Will he use his influence with the hon. member for Montgomery Boroughs?

Mr. Morley: I am afraid I have never taken the measure of that influence. (Laughter.)

Sir H. Cotton: I understood the right hon. gentleman to say last Monday that the causes of dissatisfaction were the assessment of the land, the water rates, and forced labour. May I ask if he will cause an inquiry to be made into these matters?

Mr. Morley: When the time comes for this discussion I shall endeavour to be as well furnished as I possibly can on all the grounds.

Mr. W. Redmond: In view of the drastic change which will be brought about in consequence of the Ordinance which the right hon. gentleman has just read to the House, may I ask him whether the Government will give an early day to enable the members of this House to discuss the situation, or whether we are to understand that an extraordinary alteration of his kind, practically suspending the rights of British citizens in India, is to be carried without this House having an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it or of discussing the causes which have led to this change, or of coming to a conclusion whether these causes justify this extraordinary change or not?

Mr. Morley: I doubt very much—I speak quiet frankly—whether at this moment it is particularly desirable that those in India who are apparently pursuing a course of agitation—I am not criticising them—but I think it is very undesirable that they should have it in their mouths to say that this House is divided. (Cheers.) There will be at least two occasions on which the House may discuss the matter.

Mr. Lupton was asking whether the cause of the disorder was not excessive taxation and starvation resulting from it, when the Speaker ruled that the hon. member must give notice of the question.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary for India: Whether it was a fact that the five Lahore barristers who had been arrested and kept in prison, bail being refused and Lala Rajpat Rai, who had been deported and imprisoned, without trial, under an obsolete law of nearly a century ago, were engaged in necessary agitation against enhancements of an already excessive land tax; whether the great warlike Sikh community, at their sacred city of Amritsar, recently declared that the sons of the Sikh soldiers who saved the British empire in India in the days of the mutiny were now being ruined by excessive taxation; and whether such taxation already amounted to sixty-five per cent. of the net profits of their farms.

Mr. Morley: I have no official information as to the arrest of five Lahore barristers, but it is the fact that three pleaders were arrested at Rawal Pindi and that bail was refused. They will be tried by the ordinary Courts, and pending the result of the proceedings I cannot make any statement regarding them. Lala Rajpat Rai has not been arrested for any legitimate agitation against any reasonable grievance, but for the active promotion of open sedition. I am aware that the Sikhs have made any such declaration. But I am aware that it has been suggested to what the hon. member truly calls this great warlike community, by those who are making it their business to foment disturbances, that they saved India in the Mutiny, that we are now ill-treating them, and that this is a judgment on them for betraying their country in her war of independence. The present assessment of land revenue and cesses together in the Punjab is, according to my information, less than forty-five percent of the net assets, fifty per cent. being the ordinary standard of assessment of land revenue alone throughout India. I have asked the Government of India for information regarding the alleged recent enhancement.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the fact that the political agitation in India had for its purpose the desire of the educated Indians, Mahomedans, and Hindus to participate in the government of their own country he would give instructions that Mr. Lalpatrai, the pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, who had been recently deported, should be given a public trial.

Mr. Morley: I have nothing to add to the long answer I gave yesterday. (Cheers.)

On May 15, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Prime Minister, if a day could be allotted immediately after the Whitsuntide holidays to discuss the causes of unrest and discontent in India, in connection especially with the excessive taxation of land and its impoverishment of the people.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India expressed doubts on Monday as to the desirability, in the public interest, of discussion at the present moment. I share those doubts, and inasmuch as the debate on the Indian financial statement (which I hope will be taken at a very early date after the recess) will afford hon. members ample opportunity to place their views before the House, I am not prepared to allot a day especially for the purposes. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked if there was a certainty of ample time being given.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I should think there will be a full day on the Indian Budget.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the situation in India, he would ask the hon. member for Montgomery Boroughs to remove his motion, which prevented the House from discharging its duty to India, and, in fact, reduced the House at a critical period to a condition of paralysis and impotence.

Mr. Rees, on a point of order, asked whether the hon. member was in order in imputing to him that he could possibly be influenced by any right hon. or hon. gentleman in regard to taking off or putting on any motion (laughter); and, further, whether the hon. gentleman should not have addressed his question to him, in which case he would have had an answer suited to his convenience.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: No, Sir. I do not think that I can interfere in these personal amenities. My hon. friend ought to address himself to the hon. member for the Montgomery Boroughs. But I would refer my hon. friend to the answer I have just given to my hon. friend the member for Walworth.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked if the Government would not take action with reference to these blocking motions.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: Yes, Sir, we are. As I have repeatedly stated in answer to demands from the other side—strange coming from the other side (cries from the Opposition benches—"Why?")—hon. members who are so anxious were not present in the previous Parliament, otherwise they would understand why. There is nothing more to be said on that subject just now. We are considering the best form of rule, but it will not be proceeded with unless it obtains the full assent of both sides of the House.

Mr. Moore: Will it be brought forward along with the resolution relating to the House of Lords? (Laughter.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I do not see that they have much to do with each other. Perhaps the word "blocking" suggests a connection to the hon. member. (Much laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would give the House the names of those who had been arrested and imprisoned without trial in India, the period of their detention, the charges upon which they were confined, and which of them, if any, had been released; and whether he proposed to release the others in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Morley: It would be impossible, without long inquiry, to give the names of all the persons who, during the last eighty-nine years, have been arrested and imprisoned under the regulations of 1818, 1819, and 1827. The persons now in prison are ten in number, of whom five are not British subjects, and four are Moplahs implicated in the Moplah outbreak in 1894. If my hon. friend will come to my room presently I will give him the list of names. I gave on Monday the considerations which prevented his Majesty's Government from repealing or annulling these regulations; the same considerations prevent me from ordering the release of any of the persons now imprisoned under them.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether it was not the fact that the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended either over the whole of India or in some provinces.

Mr. Morley: There is no suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act beyond that which is implied in the suspension contained in the natnre of the regulations of 1818.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether there was any truth in the statement that stalwart rustics armed with bludgeons had been moving into Lahore, and, if so, what was the reason and for what purpose were they gathered in this manner, whether such a statement had any connection with the large body of troops despatched to Lahore; and whether, in justice to the subjects of the Crown in India, the Government of India intended to take steps to prevent such misleading statements from being supplied to the Press at home by a well-known agency.

Mr. Morley: I have received no official information whatever of the very striking allegation mentioned by my hon. friend. The statement has no connection with the despatch of troops into Lahore. When my hon. friend asks me whether, in justice to the subjects of the British Crown in India, I intend to take steps to prevent misleading statements from being supplied to the Press, I should have thought my hon. friend was the very last man in the House to invite me to take up the duty of Press censor. At the same time I do agree with him that it is deplorable that wild rumours, many which have no foundation whatever, are so freely and so disadvantageously circulated.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the right hon. gentleman did not think it desirable, in the grave state of unrest which now prevailed in India, that this agency should be muzzled.

Mr. Morley: I am quite sure that if I were, under the regulations of 1818, to muzzle an agency in India, my hon. friend would be the first person to object.

The *Times* says:—The attitude which the Government and the Secretary of State for India have adopted in regard to the unrest that exists in certain portions of that continent deserves, and will receive, the approbation of the public. The statements which Mr. Morley made in reply to questions in the House of Commons show that he and his colleagues appreciate the grave responsibility which weighs upon them as the guardians and trustees of society in India, and that they are firmly resolved to discharge the duties of their trust. The course of action which their office imperiously dictates to them is at the moment absolutely clear. They are bound by the use of all means which the law puts at their command, promptly to suppress disturbances, which might lead to the most deplorable results were they suffered to gather head. The Government have to prove to the populations of India that, under no pretext and in the cause of no political theories, will they tolerate disorder or active sedition. The only proof that will avail with certain sections of those populations is the proof that is given by acts and not by words. Therefore, the Government of India have taken action and have indicated unmistakably that they will take further action, should it be demanded, and therefore the Government at home approve and support what they have done. Mr. Morley appealed to the House of Commons not to sanction a discussion which would enable the sedition-mongers in India to assert that on this subject Parliament is divided. We believe that the overwhelming majority both of the House and of the nation, without distinction of their political views or leanings, are of one mind upon it. There is, no doubt, a handful of impracticable doctrinaires, in the House and out of it, who cleave to their pet opinions as though these were dogmas revealed from on high, and who are ready to see India plunge into chaos, rather than save her by infringing in the least respect their cherished formulas. There are others of whom we may without breach of charity suspect that they entertain no special affection for the British Empire its prosperity, or its safety. These men may raise noisy protests against the policy which in the name of the Government Mr. Morley has laid down; but we are convinced that the sound instincts and the strong sense of the people will stand behind the responsible ministry and give them a steady and unflinching support.

The *Morning Post* says:—The differences of temperament which separate the Englishman from the Egyptian or the Indian are little, if anything, greater than those which distinguish these races from the Japanese, and the true lesson which Japan has given to other Oriental races is that progress can only be attained by a profound change in their national character. But considerations that appeal to self-esteem are not logically scrutinised, and it is foolish to suppose that the general content with which British hegemony is accepted is not liable to be disturbed by passing gusts of irritation, or that the good intentions of an alien Government will always secure it against suspicion or misunderstanding. When, as in both India and Egypt, alien rule has relieved the people from gross oppression it is welcomed as the better of two alternatives; but the strength of its welcome will depend upon the memory of the troubles that preceded its establishment, and, as the past recedes into forgtfulness, the British officer will be regarded less as a protective than as a controlling authority. There is, however, no reason to believe that the mass of the people either in India or in Egypt regard our rule with any active dislike, or that in their hearts they would prefer to be governed by their own countrymen—indeed there are very strong grounds for holding that the contrary is the case. But if the words of Bengali orators may be likened to a gas which is innocuous in its own surroundings, there is always a risk that will kindle into flame amongst the masses of the people any smouldering discontent or irritation which may have arisen—and which from time to time is likely to arise—from misconceptions of the policy of a foreign Government; and present experience indicates beyond a doubt that a closer control should be exercised against the spread of sedition in the Press, on the platform, and in the class-room. The Government of India have wisely determined to limit the opportunities for evil of the orator and the schoolmaster, though we may observe in passing that the measures which they have taken are to all appearances very similar to those for which they condemned one of their lieutenants few months ago. We trust that they will go further, and will make a more systematic use of the law to check grossly seditious writing in the native newspapers. The law is now treated with open contempt, and the few casual prosecutions that have been instituted have merely had the effect of investing two or three editors with the halo of martyrdom. But after all is said words count for little in the East, and the newspaper virulence can most effectually be counteracted by repressing the active disorder to which it incites. It may be feared that during the past few months the disloyal section of the Press has been gaining credit by the reluctance of the authorities to repress active developments which have been disturbing the public peace, and have caused infinite trouble to those who have dared to avow their sympathy with the existing Government.

The *Standard* remarks.—Mr. Morley's statement in the House of Commons on the disorders in India and the except

a par with the cheers with which they stood up to acclaim disasters to British troops that the exuberance of their curiosity is no more surprising than the malevolence of their spite. To believe that such an exhibition from the Nationalist benches will in any way forward the business of Mr. Birrell's futile Bill or commend the course of disruption to any sane section of any of the political parties would be to take a lower estimate of Englishmen than any political bias could reasonably engender.

MR. HALDANE ON THE POSITION.

The annual meeting of the Home Counties Liberal Federation took place on May 15 at the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Haldane was the principal speaker at a great meeting held in the evening. Lord Carrington who had been re-elected president of the federation earlier in the day, occupied the chair. Before the arrival of the sperkers the time was beguiled with vocal and instrumental music. The audience called persistently for "No. 6" "Dye Ken Bob Peel," in which there were references to "J. C." But a gantleman on the platform who had control of the proceedings refused to allow the song, remarking, "It would be a disgrace to sing that while Mr. Chamberlain was sick."

Mr. Haldane in the course of his speech said:—We do not disguise from you that India has caused us grave consideration. There is, I am glad to say, this afternoon—or there was when I left the House of Commons—no further news, and I warn you against attaching exaggerated importance to what has passed. It is fifty years since the great Mutiny occurred and it was, perhaps, not unnatural that fanatical people should take the opportunity of reviving memories of that Mutiny and exciting others to prejudice, in the hope that some repetition of what then occurred might be witnessed. But a Liberal Government—and, I hope and believe, every Government—seeks in our days to maintain even-handed justice in India—what we rest on is that the Government of India has striven its very best to hold the scales of justice evenly whatever may be their race. The task is no light one. We can only do that justice if we preserve for that great, enormous, and mixed people law and order. It is not our desire, and I trust it never will be our desire, to use power arbitrarily. I think the character and record of my colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. John Morley—(cheers)—are a sufficient warrant for a belief in that. With that anxiety, with that determination to do justice, there is an equal determination to put down crime, to put down incitements to violence, and to maintain law and order. If the Government is determined to do justice it is equally determined to be strong, and should the necessity arise—I don't believe it will arise—it will be found that the arm of the Crown in India was strong and stronger than it was fifty years ago."

LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

The following letter is published in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The whirligig of time has indeed brought about its revenges for Sir Bampfylde Fuller, with unexpected rapidity. He took two sets of measures to allay the spread of sedition. He invited the University of Calcutta to disaffiliate two colleges in which the masters joined with the boys in creating disturbances and disaffection; and he prohibited the holding of public meetings which were likely to lead to disorder. For these measures he was disavowed by the Government of India and practically compelled to resign his high office. The Government of India has now adopted the policy they condemned, and adopted it with greater severity. To the University of Calcutta they have issued a threat, not an invitation; and the prohibition of unlicensed public meetings is enforced with increased stringency. Sir Bampfylde Fuller saw the danger in time, and would have stopped it; I trust that Lord Minto has not seen it and tried to stop it too late. But, in any case, the country has lost the invaluable services of the man who had the courage and the foresight to do what the occasion required. Is no reparation possible?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. A. ELLIOTT.

Fernwood, May 13.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress at a meeting held in London unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "That this committee protests against the operation of such laws as the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 under which British subjects may be arrested and placed in confinement without any judicial procedure or trial, and places on record its opinion that these regulations should be repealed as inconsistent with and subversive of the principles of Liberalism and the traditions of the British nation."

(2) "That this committee records its conviction that the present unrest and discontent in India is due to grave causes which call for immediate inquiry and redress, and urges upon the Secretary of State for India the appointment of a Royal Commission, which shall include representative Indian gentlemen, for the purpose of making a report on the causes of Indian disaffection and on the remedial measures which should be taken to remove them.

RETURN OF LORD CROMER.

THE Earl of Cromer, who returned to England on May 13, was greeted with a rousing cheer as he alighted from the special train from Folkestone at Victoria Station. At the port of landing Lord Cromer, who was accompanied by the Countess of Cromer, was met by Mr. Thomas Baring and a few other relatives, and together they travelled to London in a royal saloon. Meanwhile a very large number of well-known people bent on according the warmest of welcomes had assembled in an enclosed space on the arrival platform of the metropolitan terminus of the London Chatham, and Dover Railway, and, as illustrative of the non-party appreciation of the great administrator's services in Egypt and the universal respect entertained for him, it was interesting to observe that Ministers of both the present and the late Governments were present. Among the first to arrive was Viscount Althorp, Lord Chamberlain, whom his Majesty had deputed to meet Lord Cromer and to conduct him to Buckingham Palace. Early upon the scene, too, were Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Roberts, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Tweedmouth, the Earl of Halsbury, the Marquess of Bath, the Earl of Crewe, the Marquess of Ripon, Earl Carrington, Earl Winterton, Lord Fitzmaurice, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Edward Cecil, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir John Maxwell, Lord Sanderson, Sir Eric Barrington, Sir James Reid, Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Lagenburg, Lord Revelstoke, Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, Viscount Errington, Major-Gen, Sir John Ardagh, Sir Claude Mac-Donald, Count Gleichen, Sir Edward Bradford, the Dowager Lady Hastings, the Dowager Marchioness of Bath, Lady Beatrice Thynne, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, Sir J. Harrington, Sir Francis Campbell, Col. and Lady Ulrica Baring, and many members of the staff of the Foreign Office.

On stepping from the saloon Lord Cromer was most cordially received by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, who had just arrived. After shaking hands with them Lord Cromer stooped to kiss his little son, the Hon. Evelyn Baring, and then exchanged salutations with the Prime Minister, Viscount Althorp, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Edward Grey, Earl Roberts, and several others of the company. To the accompaniment of a ringing cheer from the public collected outside the station he then drove off with the Lord Chamberlain to Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Cromer called at the Foreign Office on May 14 to see Sir Edward Grey and the various departmental officials. Lord Cromer, who has borne the journey home very satisfactorily, looked fairly well and is improving in health. Sir Edward Grey warmly greeted Lord Cromer, with whom he conversed for about half an hour. Lord Cromer will remain in London for a time.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTERS.

The literary executors of Mr. Gladstone contemplate the publication of a selection of his letters and papers on ecclesiastical and theological affairs, in which his interests were so constantly centred. Owing to the mass of material which had to be dealt with, it was arranged with Mr. Morley that this work should be reserved for separate treatment subsequent to the publication of the biography. The selection of the letters and the perparation of the explanatory narrative have been entrusted to Mr. D. C. Lathbury.

Any persons possessing letters from Mr. Gladstone, touching on these topics, who are willing to lend them for the purpose of the work are asked to send them to Mr. A. Tilney Bassett, St. Deniol's Library Hawarden. They will be copied, and returned as soon as possible,

COLONEL P.P. FORTEATH, of Newton, late of the 4th Bombay Rifles, has died at Newton house, Elgin. He entered the Indian Army in 1853, and took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, being engaged in the battle of Bunass and the action of Koochana, receiving for his services the medal with clasp. He was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps in 1862, reached the rank of colonel in 1883, and in 1891 was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary list.

LORD CURZON AT OXFORD.

Admission As Chancellor.

The installation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in succession to the late Lord Goschen took place on May 11 in a Convocation held for that purpose in the Sheldonian Theatre at half-past twelve. Before that hour the theatre was densely crowed in every part. The undergraduates, as in old days occupied the Upper Gallery, and when this was filled were admitted to the Organ Gallery while a number of them were allowed to find a place in the area reserved for members of Convocation. It has been the custom for 200 years to hold the Convocation at the Chancellor's residence. The revival of the ancient practice was especially welcome in giving the University the opportunity of showing its satisfaction in its Chancellor's convalescence.

The proceedings were opened by the entrance of the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Warren, the president of Megdalen) and Proctors, accompained by some sixty Doctors in their Convocation habits, while the organist played "God Save the King." The Vice-Chancellor announced the business of the Convocation to be the admission of the Chancellor and the conferring of an honorary degree upon the Prime Minister of Natal. He then gave instructions for the admission of the Chancellor, who had been escorted from All Souls by members of that college to the Divinity School—"I, Bedelle, pete Dominum Cancellarium." The entrance of the Chancellor, the train of his gold-embroidered robe snpported by two pages, his nephews, was the signal for prolonged applause, during which he took his seat at the Vice-Chancellor's right hand. The registrar then read the Instrument of Election, after which the Vice-Chancellor, handed to the Chancellor the Book of the Statutes and the keys of the University, together with a diploma of the degree of Doctor in Civil Law. The transfer of the ponderous statute-book and the bunch of rusty keys was the signal for delighted applause in the gallery which continued when, at the bidding of the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors tendered each a box containing the Seal of the University, and reached a climax when the Bedells obeyed his order to lay their gold and silver staves upon the ground. Then the Vice-Chancellor declared his readiness, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the University and the late Chancellor, to admit Lord Curzon to the office to which he had been elected, and called upon him to promise to observe and maintain the statutes and privileges of the University. To which the Chancellor replied clearly and loudly, "Do fidem." Then the Vice-Chancellor solemnly admitted him, with the prayer that he might fill the office for many years. Then the Chancellor took the seat vacated by the Vice-Chancellor, who announced to the audience, "Domini Doctores vosque Magistri Universitatis, habetis Cancellarium."

The Public Orator (Dr. Merry) then addressed the Chancellor in Latin.

"Deploring the too brief tenure of office by his predecessor, he referred with sympathy to the Chancellor's own domestic sorrow, trusting that the honour now conferred by the University upon its distinguished son might serve as some distraction. He summarised Lord Curzon's brilliant career, and the services he had rendered to the empire; it was a humbler, more modest province he was now undertaking, yet, threatened and misrepresented as the University was, it was one of grave responsibility. Into his hands the University confidently entrusted its interests."

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Lord Curzon then delivered his speech in Latin, of which the following is a trantlation of the principal portion:—

"Though you have alluded in indulgent terms in your graceful oration to the few incidents of any mark in my public life, with a view to winning for me the favyour of this learned Convocation, I recognise that in comparison with my predecessor I must appear to be very unworthy to occupy this chair. May I console myself by the thought that I have sat at the feet of the two latest of these great men, and have sought to imbibe their lessons? I speak of Lord Salisbury, who lent such weight of character and such power of intellect to the service of the State, and who has been so greatly missed both in the Univetsity and in Parliament during the anxious times that have followed his death; and of the late eminent Chancellor, Lord Goschen, who has just been taken from us in the vigour of a green old age, and whom I remember having heard say that he counted it the foremost honour of his long and distinguished life to have been called to this chair. Unable to compete with these illustrious men, but inspired by a similar love for our common mother, I can endeavour to follow in their footsteps. Perchance in these hallowed surroundings and in the work which they provide, a tardy alleviation may come to me for inconsolable sorrow; and though a youth nor yet wholly past may lay me open to the charge of inexperience, it may yet leave me with sufficient strength to address myself to the duty that calls. You, Sir, have indicated with light but skilful touch what is the nature of that task. For my part, I would fain hope that the future is one not so much of danger as of hope. At a time when there is much uncertainty in the public mind, it is of supreme importance that a clear and steady light should shine forth from this ancient watch-tower of learning. At a time when education has become the interest of the whole nation, whither should the nation turn for gnidance but to her who has grown up, but never grown old, with the nation; who has nurtured it, and been an example of all that is best in its character and life? At a time when the currents of the old and the new are running side by side in the same channel, be it be for us to show that Oxford is equally old and equally new, and that in her age she is eternally young. But for this purpose there is need for fresh activity, for largely increased resources, and for the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of all her sons. We have already commenced the task of examining the educational requiremnts of Oxford, and of raising the means by which they may be met from public or private sources. Relying upon the prudent counsel of those who reside in Oxford, and appealing to the liberality of the wider circle who have dropped their residence, but not their love, I have taken up this labour, and will prosecute it with all the ardour at my command. To this revered University, proud of the unexpected honour which she has bestowed upon me, but prouder still that the opportunity has so speedily arisen of testifying my gratitude and devotion, I pledge my lifelong faith."

Upon the conclusion of his speech the Chancellor performed his first official act by calling upon Convocation to vote the honorary degree of D. C. L. to the Hon. Frederick Robert Moor, Premier of Natal.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr Goudy), in presenting Mr. Moor, dwelt upon the importance to the empire of the Imperial Conference, and the hopes to which it gave rise of closer bonds of imperial union; it was a happy omen that this should be the Chancellor's first act.

The Chancellor, addressing Mr. Moor as "Vir eminentissime, Coloniæ pietate atque ardore erga Matrem nulli secundæ intersenatores Princeps," admitted him to the degree with the customary handshake. Then, turning to the Vice-Chancellor, "Vice Cancellarie mi insignissime reddo tibi tuisque Insignia Cancellariatu-(handing him book and keys), vos Bedelli resumite Fasces et Baculos (the Bedells take up their staves), jamque, tempus enim est, dissolve, quæso, Insignisime Vice-Cancellarie, Convocationem."

Thereupon the Vice-Chancellor declared Convocation dissolved, and the Chancellor returned to All Souls, escorted by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and Heads of Colleges.

THE DUEL IN ALL AGES.

Novel Scenes in Lincoln's Inn.

On the greensward of Lincoln's Inn to-day there was a rehearsal of the duel in all ages, to which reference was made in to-day's Continental Issue.

Within the sacred precincts of law-abiding Lincoln's Inn, seemingly dead men strewed the ground; one a Cardinal's guard, was fleeing for his life; Jusserac lay wounded, and one heroic survivor of the fight had hurled down his sword and was being saluted by the victors.

While the famous Duel des Mignons was in progress nothing could have exceeded the astonishment of a bencher of the Inn, who came in by a small door from the fields. He plunged into the midst of the cambatants, and was appalled when the knight in armour (Captain Grahame Hope, R. A.) called to him, "Get back you twentieth century." He sat down on a seat and gasped.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 17TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 17th May. She brought the following passengers:—

Burke, Lt-Col W H
Bilgramie, Mr S
Cassie, Mr P J
Cox, Mr M J
Dick-Lander, Lt J N
Dibbs, Mr H J
Farquhar, Mr C
Higmuil, Mr W W
Hall, Mr H
Jenkins, Mr J
Kearney, Capt A H C
Low, Mr R
McCormick, Capt A G C
Macaulay, Capt D J M
Morgan, Mr and Mrs
Prinsic, Mr J C
Pratt, Mr T R
Rogers, Mr
Rowntree, Mrs
Roberts, Mr G
Richards, Mr F
Savori, Mr D H
Spracksett, Mr E
Sinclair, Mr H D
Twigg, Capt H P R
Woodington, Mr H A

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

France and Japan.

THE AGREEMENT.

THE Franco-Japanese agreement evokes the profound satisfaction among well-informed Russians, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states. They consider it the logical outcome of the existing Anglo-Japanese and the impending Anglo-Russian treaties, and the prelude to a Russo-Japanese understanding. The "Russ," which, in spite of its Radical tendencies in home politics, often strikes an authoritative note in foreign affairs, to-day says:—"Henceforth the relations between Japan, England, France and Russia will be simple, clear, friendly, and profitable to all four Powers." After pointing out that the Franco-Japanese agreement further guarantees the *status quo* in Asia and serves as a reinsurance policy for the Powers interested in that Continent, the "Russ" declares that it will for ever lay the spectre of the "yellow peril" and, while enabling Russia to issue unhampered from the difficulties of her internal situation will untie the hands of Russia, France, and England in Europe, thus enabling them to assure peace against German intrigues and aggressiveness.

In an article upon the negotiations for a Franco-Japanese Agreement, the *Russia* remarks that the "rapprochement between France and Japan is to be ascribed to the progress of negotiations between Russia and Japan, and is, so to say, the result of this progress. The article proceeds:—"The relations between France and Japan, which were troubled during the Russo-Japanese war, began to improve visibly when both on the part of Russia and Japan efforts towards a sincere and solid understanding became clearly noticeable. The especially favourable influence of the progress of Anglo-Russian negotiations must also be taken into account in this connection. France, with the help of a convention, removes all fears regarding her colonies in Asia.

"Even though France cannot by herself guarantee the inviolability of Japanese possessions, yet in the eyes of Japan the Franco-Japanese Agreement will, as a matter of fact, be in the nature of a supplement to the guarantees contained in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and in the Russo-Japanese Agreement to be concluded in pursuance of the Treaty of Peace of Portsmouth. The negotiations between Paris and Tokio are therefore a natural supplement to the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The object of all such agreements together is to ensure peace in Asia and to consolidate the political balance of the Far East."

The *Russia* concludes by declaring that Russia cannot but rejoice at the Franco-Japanese Agreement which is the herald of a better era.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on May 14:—A portion of the European Press has gone altogether astray in attributing to exalted British influence the original idea of the Franco-Japanese entente. It had been in the air for some two years past In 1905, I was invited to a small dinner party given at one of the large restaurants at which Mr. Motono, the former Japanese Ambassdor in Paris Baron Suyematsu, the proprietor of one of the large Paris, newspapers, and a few others were present. I cannot say that the dinner had been given expressly to discuss the desirability of a Franco-Japanese rapprochement, but it so happened that little else was spoken of during the dinner, and my impression at the time was that our host had invited us specially for that purpose. It was, however, necessary before all to find a basis for such an entente. That was not easy. But meanwhile the relations between Tokio and Paris had been improving, and eventually the last trace of any feeling that may have arisen during the Russo-Japanese war completely disappeared. The same cordiality that existed before the war was once more restored, and Japan, who had been sometimes called the France of the Far East, manifested a desire to extend and fortify her economic ties with the French Republic.

At last the conversion of the Japanese loan afforded the desired opportunity. Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese Ambassador, found the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, well disposed towards the principle of the transaction. There is a superabundance of money in the French market, and Japan is a great country with a brilliant future before it. M. Pichon is too good a man of business not to have pointed out at once to the Japanese Ambassador that for a service of that kind France would in any case expect reciprocity on the part of Japan, and will, no doubt, on due consideration, have submitted to Mr. Kurino the basis of the treaty about to be concluded, which secures for France very material advantages and gives Japan more than she had asked or hoped for.

This is, briefly and substantially, the history of the Franco-Japanese entente. At an early stage of the pourparlers the project was, I believe, submitted to the British and Russian Governments. Although it met with their full approval, it was the first they had heard of it. The two contracting parties thus required no prompting to establish by such means as the approaching entente a mutually profitable and advantageous agreement. This information should put an end to the random stories as to the idea having originated with friends of France and Japan not directly concerned.

RUSSIA.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

"The Daily Telegraph" St. Petersburg correspondent gives details of a plot for the murder of the Czar within his own grounds at Tsarskoe Selo, which has been almost accidentally foiled when on the eve of execution. The plot was laid by the Terrorists in order to wreck all chance of representative institutions taking root in Russia. Eighty men were concerned in its execution. This band of eighty was to split up into three distinct groups, the members of which were to disperse over a well-defined area, and begin operations simultaneously according to the place where his Majesty might happen to be at a given moment in the park or indoors. The correspondent is uncertain as to whether the conspirators were in touch with the palace servants, and would have received valuable information from them as to the whereabouts or plans of his Majesty. Suspicions are entertained on various grounds that this was so. Among the persons mixed up in this monstrous conspiracy are a number of reserve officers and other officials whose loyalty was never doubted. On May 2, which was Good Friday in Russia, these nefarious plans were nearing execution. The eighty revolutionists were resolved to celebrate Easter by a deed of blood, the record of which would endure for ever. They repaired in two's and three's to Tsarskoe Selo, and on Friday, the first group consisting of thirty-four men had arrived. How suspicions were aroused, I am unable to say, but the upshot of the matter is that all the thirty-four were apprehended at Tsarskoe Selo, and then, thanks to the indications found in the documents in their possession, nearly all the others were arrested at St. Petersburg.

THE DUMA.

The Duma reassembled in St. Petersburg on May 13. The president announced the introduction of several Government Bills. The greater part of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of an interpellation by M. Maklakoff in reference to alleged illegal action by the Governor-General of Moscow in quashing the sentence passed by a field court-martial on four men charged with the murder of a police officer, and his appointment of another court-martial which sentenced the accused men to death.

Thanks to the absence of the violent elements at the Social Democratic and Monarchist Congresses, the Duma, on reassembling today, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* on May 13, quietly negotiated the burning question of the alleged illegalities connected with the field court-martial in Moscow. The whole of the Left supported a resolution under the terms of which the matter would have been brought before the Sovereign, but the Constitutional Democrats and the majority of the House were anxious to avoid any conflict and passed to the order of the day, merely censuring the Governor-General. By exposing this particular abuse it was sought, as M. Maklakoff explained, to impress the authorities with greater respect for the law. The Duma by its proceedings scores a moral victory which more than efaces the humiliation of the Zuraboff incident.

The Monarchist Congress at Moscow, the correspondent adds, avokes unqualified condemnation even from Conservative papers. The Sviet wonders how persons who openly defy the Manifesto of Oct. 30 and preach bloodshed, dissolution, and dictatorship have the effrontery to style themselves loyalists. The Czar in a telegram to the congress thanks them for their expressions of loyalty and "wishes them peaceful and fruitful work for the benefit of our dear and much-suffering country." But will the recipients understand the implied reproach in the allusion to "peaceful and fruitful work?" Much doubt is expressed on this score.

In honour of the Russian May Day, says the same correspondent on May 14, the Socialists appeased today in the Duma with red favours. The proceedings were entirely taken up with the discussion of the rules for the appointment of the clerical staff. A Socialist motion to treat the sexes on an equal footing was voted down. "Women's rights" were championed almost exclusively by the revolutionary or unenlightened sections of the Duma. Some uproar was caused during the discussion of the educational test for clerkships. The Socialists opposed such a qualification, whereupon a member of the Extreme Right declared that the only qualification that would appeal to the present Duma was an applicant having served a term of imprisonment. This evoked uproarious resentment, which was all the more natural since a certain number of Deputies were elected precisely because they had been in prison.

I understand, the correspondent adds, that the Government, notwithstanding the merciless criticism to which they were subjected by the Constitutional Democrats, are much gratified by the party's abstaining from an appeal to the Sovereign in the case of the Moscow field Courts-martial, and thereby demonstrating their emphatic desire not to involve the Emepror in political questions. In some quarters it is believed that the Government will be disposed to reconsider their position towards the Constitutional Democrats. Such a step would be hailed not only as evidence that the Government have courage enough to admit a mistake, but as the best means of hastening the formation of a strong Centre coalition—in other words, the organisation of all the working elements of the Duma.

The "Monarchist" Congress in Moscow has come to an end. It repudiated the Manifesto, and the Constitution was denounced as "noxious"; it censured Alexander II. as the author of the revolution, and resolved that in order to save the country it was necessary to establish a temporary dictatorship because the imperial office was too sacred to permit its holder directly to apply sufficiently rigorous measures, and the present Government could not be trusted to do so, some of its members being traitors who had sown sedition.

St. Petersburg, May 15, (Reuter).—The Council of the Empire has rejected the Bill passed by the Duma for the abolition of field Courts-martial and the revision of sentences already passed by those tribunals. The Minister of Justice, in a long speech, argued that the Bill was unacceptable, as the Duma had drawn it up without observing certain legal formalities.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The arrival of Russian Socialists in England with the object of holding a party congress gives rise, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states, to the expression of hopes that there will be no misapprehension there as to the real aims of the congress. Briefly stated, these aims are to devise means for "carrying out a democratic revolution in Russia," in other words, for establishing a Socialist Republic by means of an "armed uprising in the nearest possible future."

St. Petersburg, May 12 (Reuter).—The "Retch" says it learns on the best authority that the Government has ordered that, should the Socialist delegates who have gone to London attempt to return to Russia, they shall be stopped at the frontier or else arrested, on the ground that they left Russia without passports.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Universal suffrage has brought an overwhelming victory to Austrian Socialism. At noon on May 15 the results of the elections at 367 constituencies throughout Austria had reached Vienna. Of these results 154 will occasion second ballots, no candidate having gained an absolute majority of the votes. Two hundred and thirteen candidates were elected outright. These include:—German Progressives (including Prince von Auersperg, first vice-president of the Reichstag), 56 Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, including Dr. Luger, the leader of the party twice elected 56 Social Democrats (including Herren Adler Reumann Ellenbojen and Schumein), 26 Catholic Centre, 3 Young Czechs, 1 Bohemian National Progressive, 4 Bohemian Agrarians, 8h German Agrarians, 3 pan-German, 1 Pole and 1 Polish Clerical, 5 Ruthenian, 1 Roumanian, 9 Italians, 14 Slovenian People Party, 2 National Progressive Slovenians, 2 Croats, 1 Independent, 1 German Freethinker, 1 German Radical.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA (ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1907-1908.

In the House of Commons, Monday, May 13.—Copy presented—of Explanatory Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India [by Command]; to lie upon the table.

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.)

Return presented—relative thereto [Address May 9; Mr. Robert Price]; to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

THE EDALJI CASE.

Mr. Pike Pease asked: Whether a very considerable amount of evidence had been received at the Home Office in the Edalji case, and whether the Home Secretary could make any statement in regard to the report of the committee recently appointed.

Mr. Gladstone said he could make no statement at the moment, but he hoped in the course of a day or two to lay on the table the report presented to him by Sir A. Wilson and his colleagues, with an announcement of his decision,

HONG KONG MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Holt asked the Postmaster-General: Whether his attention had been called to the unsatisfactory character of the French mail service between this country and Hong Kong; and whether, having regard to the fact that letters for Hong Kong despatched from London to Singapore *via* Bombay, and posted again in Singapore, reached Hong Kong from three to five days earlier than they would if posted in London on the same day direct to Hog Kong, he would take steps to forward mails to and from Hong Kong by this route, so as, in conjuction with the fortnightly Peninsular and Oriental mail, to give an efficient weekly mail service between this country and Hong Kong.

Mr. Buxton: My attention has not been called to anything unsatisfactory in the character of the mail service to Hong Kong by French packet; and there have not been any special complaints on the subject recently. It may be the case that letters for Hong Kong, sent to Singapore by British contract packet, *via* Bombay, and reposted at Singapore, occasionally reach Hong Kong earlier than the mails despatched by French contract packet the same weak. This, however, can only occur when the Singapore Post Office happens to be in a position to send a mail to Hong Kong by a steamer leaving Singapore almost immediately after the arrival of the mails from England *via* Bombay: but the first regular contract packet from Singapore for Hong Kong is the French one. There would, therefore, be no advantage in sending mails to Singapore to wait there two or three days for the French packet by which they might have been sent from Europe. The British packet frequently arrives at Hong Kong ahead of the schedaled time, while the French one is occasionally a little late, with the result that the French packet usually arrives ten days after the British one of the proceeding week, but it must be borne in mind that correspondence for transmission by French packets can be posted in London at the General Post Office up to 9-30 on Saturday morning, while correspondence for the British packet leaves on Friday evening.

SPIRIT LICENSES IN AMRITSAR.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that by notification, dated Sept. 4, 1906, the number of licences for the sale of country and English spirits in Amritsar to be auctioned for 1907-1908 was fixed at six and that fourteen licenses have again been sanctioned; whether he is aware that this is a contravention of the Excise Commissioner's Circular Letter, No. 608, of May 19, 1906; and whether having regard to the public protest which the confirmation of these licenses has evoked inquiries will be made with a view to the reduction originally contemplated being carried out.

Mr. Morley: I have no information regarding the circumstances to which my attention is called, but I will request the Government of India to make inquiries into the matter, and to instruct the local government to take any action that may be necessary to bring the licensing arrangements at Amritsar into conformity with the circular of the Excise Commissioner.

DOCTORS AND THE POOR.

Practitioners Who Respond to Humanity's Plea.

Members of the medical profession have concluded that the London coroner who said, "I know the humanity plea, but a doctor need only attend a patient if he likes," spoke from a lack of knowledge.

A Harley-street doctor told a "Dailly Mail" representative yesterday that many medical men are prepared to give their services free when extreme necessity requires them to, but professional etiquette is stronger than sentiment.

"It is impossible for any definite rule of free treatment to be laid down," he added. "Everything must be left to the character of the doctor himself. If he is a man of tender feelings, he would doubtless give his services when called upon in a case of poverty, although he would be fully aware that he would receive no fee.

"I know several men who do a generous act of this sort almost overy day, and I have heard of a doctor who even takes the trouble to pick out a few cases of this description each week.

"There are, of course, doctors of exactly the opposite temperament. 'Why,' they will ask, 'should we give our services free? The butcher does not give his meat away nor the baker his bread.

"But I think that quite 90 per cent. of doctors would leave their homes when they were asked to attend a case in the name of humanity."

"THESE Labour Union men," said Abraham Ruef in a statement made in New York the other night, "would eat the paint off a house." He was referring to the rapacity of the officials of the municipal administration of San Francisco. Ruef was always known as a maker of epigrams, says the *Times* correspondent, and this remark of the arch-grafter about the men with and through whom he worked deserves to live as summing up the character and record of the most corrupt city administration the United States has ever known.

WEST HAM TRIAL.

Nine Accused Found Guilty.

After a hearing of fifteen days at the New Bailey, what the judge described as one of the most important trials that had come before the courts for years, ended to-day in the conviction of all except one of the ten guardians and officials of the West Ham Union, who were indicted for fraudulent conspiracy.

The following were the sentences:—

George Arthur Crump (guardian), two years' hard labour.

Lewis George Hill (infirmary steward), two years' hard labour.

Edward John Hodgkin (workhouse master), eighteen months' hard labour.

John Anderson (guardian), fifteen months' hard labour.

Alfred Skinner (guardian), fifteen months' hard labour.

Alfred Riches (infirmary storekeeper), nine months' hard lgbour.

Tom Watts (guardian), nine months' hard labour.

John Baird (infirmary engineer), six months' hard labour.

Frank William Hill (guardian), six months' hard labour.

Richard Philip Tarrant (guardian), discharged.

DISQUALIFIED FOR EVER.

Crump, Anderson, and Skinner were also disqualified for ever from holding public office, and deprived of the parliamentary and municipal franchise for seven years. Lewis, Hill, and Hodgkin, were disqualified from voting and from holding similar office for seven years, and Riches, Watts, Baird and F. W. Hill, were deprived of the franchise for seven years.

Mr. Justice Jelf, in taking his seat, said he had received a letter from Mr. Schultess Young, in which he explained, in reference to yesterday's incident, that he had no intention of imputing unfairness to the Bench. His lordship accepted that assurance.

Mr. Young also explained an incident which arose earlier in the case when the Bench thought he was not treating the court fairly.

His lordship accepted that explanation, and hoped that both incidents would be regarded as closed.

Mr. Schultess Young again declared that he had no idea of attributing unfairness to Mr. Justice Jelf.

The Judge: Very well.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Attorney-General then replied on the whole case, congratulating the jury and everybody else on the approaching end of their painful duties.

He led off by defending Bond as a witness to truth.

Why did Bond speak? he added. From the feeling that he should not appear before the world as the monopolist of all the moneys he was supposed to have made, but was only one of a band.

Could the jury believe that the whole story was a romance cotjured up in the imagination of Bond? That was an incredible hypothesis in itself; but the points of collaboration were so numerous, the web was so woven, that the contradiction of Bond became impossible.

Mr. Justice Jelf, in summing up said he was quite sure the jury by their verdict would do their best to cleanse the Augean atable, and stamp out such a hotbed of corruption. It was the curse of the country and he was afraid a growing curse that such transactions as those they had heard of should prevail, and that people were losing their bold upon all that was best in the civic life of the country.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter past four, and after an hour and a quarter's deliberation found Tarrant not guilty and all the other defendants guilty of conspiracy. Riches and Baird, who occupied subordinate positions they recommended to mercy.

Addressing the accused, the judge said mercy in such a case was impossible as it would be a positive danger to society to allow these things to go on unchecked. His lordship then passed sentence as above.

UNDERGRADUATES AND CARDS.

Charge of Cheating at Bridge.

An extraordinary story of alleged cheating at cards, told by a number of Cambridge undergraduates suspecting themselves to have been victimised, was told at the Cambridge Police court to-day, when there was a crowded attendance of University men.

The presons against whom the charge was made were both of highly respectable appearance and apparent substance, named W. G. Ellingham Musgrave, alias George Gordon, alias George Gleicer; and Harold Collinge. Musgrave failed to appear, and his bail was estreated.

The evidence showed that the defendants arrived at Cambridge on April 26, and put up at the Bull Hotel. Musgrave had met an undergraduate of the Trinity College named Townley Caldwell at Malta, and he renewed the acquaintance. Caldwell called upon him and Collinge, in company with another undergraduate, Allan Green Agnew, of Trinity Hall.

Musgrave soon ingratiated himself with the young fellows. He had a motor-car in which he used to take them and their friends for rides, and he also invited them to luncheons and dinners. Presently game of bridge was suggested, and very soon cards began to be played with regularity, bridge being varied by poker and banker.

REMARKABLE LUCK.

Though the young men were losing money, it did not occur to them that there might have been unfair play until Arthur Tate, an undegraduate at Trinity Hall, reflected that the defendants seemed to have had a remarkable run of luck. He himself had lost £21, but he had not paid over the money because he did not consider that the games were closed. One morning in May he found himself alone in the defendants' sitting room. Opening a box he discovered two packs of cards, one of which had on the back a representation of a man on a bicycle, and he thought it to be an ingenious arrangement of marking the character of the cards. He took the packs to Agnew who had paid £8 15 for losses, and together they went to the station.

The defendants were arrested at their hotel and indignantly denied any fraud. A detective later discovered another pack of cards alleged to be marked.

Mrs Collinge had an interview with her husband after his arrest and when told he was charged with cheating, she, it is alleged, said "Well, they have had the motor car out and dinners, which they did not pay for. What do they expect?"

Mr. Gill, who defended, submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to send the case for trial; it rested solely on suspicion.

Collinge, who declared that he was innocent, was, however, committed for trial.

FROM the United States we note the news of a fresh danger of political life. From Sioux Falls it is announced that "Former United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew has been informed at his home here that Mrs. Nellie Brown, of Aurora, Illinois, claims him as her son, declaring that he was kidnapped as a child." "Mr. Pettigrew," we read, "denounces the woman in heated language. He says he has never heard of her, and that at no time in his recollection was he ever spirited away from home,"

THE dangers of having a bomb thrown at one or a large fortune left to one are, remarks a contemporary, risks which all our public men are prepared to face; but if this American idea gains any foothold among us it will operate to keep a large number of gentlemen out of politics who might otherwise serve their country with distinction. In the present Parliament there are many members who had rather apply for the Chiltern Hundreds than face the prospect of being stopped and embraced in Whitehall by any old lady whatever. But the thing seems likely to come. They already have it in Germany, where a deluded lady from Munich gave information to the police that a principal lady of Mr. Tree's company in Berlin was her long-lost daughter.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Dell cately perfumed. A Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

Privy Council's Decision.

The following is the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Kessowji Issur v. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; delivered the 9th May. Present at the hearing: Lord Robertson, Lord Collins and Sir Arthur Wilson. Delivered by Lord Robertson:—

The appellant was plaintiff in a suit against the respondents, for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained through their negligence. He was a passenger in a train of theirs from Bombay to Sion Station, and his case was that, on the evening in question, the train overshot the platform at Sion and the passengers, on the implied invitation of the respondents, alighted where the train stopped; that at this place it was dark and there were no lamps; that no warning was given to the appellant that the train had passed the platform or that special care must be taken in descending; that the appellant fell heavily, and was seriously injured, and for long disabled from business. There was no dispute as to the nature of the injuries.

The case went to trial, the respondents denying liability; evidence was led at great length and the trial lasted 10 days. The result was that the learned Judge who tried the case gave the appellant R

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Though the skies looked ominous in the early afternoon there was no atmospheric disturbance and soon after the proceedings commenced at Annandale the clouds and haze passed away. There was a very full attendance and their Excellencies Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener arrived before the programme had been half completed. The card was an elaborate one though one or two fields were small the others were fairly full. The handicapping was responsible for some very close and well fought out finishes. We again witnessed some very fine riding. The polo race was won by sheer good horsemanship. Captain Holden was seen at his best, while Mr. Creek and Captain Elgee quite sustained their first day's form; the latter achieving the distinction of riding a winner in the Viceroy's colors. Lord Minto is the first Viceroy who has run a horse under his own name, though the lamented and sporting Lord Mayo ran horses in the name of one of his Staff. It will interest many sportsmen and the general public to know Lord Minto's colors are white jacket, dark blue sleeves and cap, and these were set off to advantage when sported by Captain Elgee. The totalisator paid very handsome dividends to-day as several outsiders won, though judging by the bookmakers' odds quoted, few would think so. Lady Dean, who has won both the polo races in grand form here as well as an even better stable companion named Viscount, are for sale and this means that we are soon to lose their sporting owner from India. The Lucknow Sirdar's stable has not done well here so far. The Viceroy's win was very well received and needless to say His Excellency was over whelmed with congratulations. The following are the details:—

THE JAKKO HANDICAP.

Captain Bennett's Pinfire 10st 13lbs .....Owner 1
Thakore Sripalsingh's Elsie 11st.....Mr Creek 2
Mr Farr's Agnes 8st 12lbs.....Owner 3

Betting.—6 to 4 on Elsie, 6 to 4 against Pinfire, 3 to 1 Agnes.

The Race.—Agnes settled down with a lead, followed in order by Pinfire and Elsie, and these positions were maintained till the last half mile when Pinfire closed up with Agnes, and after another furlong Pinfire held a slight lead and finally won by half a length, Elsie beating Agnes for the second place by the same distance in the last few strides. Time—3 min 10 secs.

THE POLO HANDICAP.

Captain Black Hawkins' Lady Dean 12st 7lbs Owner 1
Captain Holden's Argentina 9st 12lbs (carried 10st 1lb).....Owner 2
Major Crawley's Freda 11st 3lbs .....Owner 3

Also ran.—Blue Bell 10st 9lbs, Federation 9st 11lbs, The Badger 8st 7lbs, carried 8st 10lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Lady Dean, 6 to 4 against Freda, 4 to 1 Argentina and Federation, 5 to 1 Blue Bell, 10 to 1 The Badger.

The Race.—Soon after the start Argentina took the lead from Lady Dean and Freda, and at the home turn it looked any odds on Argentina; but soon Lady Dean and Freda came with a strong challenge and Lady Dean snatched the verdict by a neck in the last couple of strides; half a length dividing second and third. Time—36 2/5 secs.

THE NOVICE HANDICAP.

Body [Guard Polo Club's Shahzada 11st 7lbs Captain Holden 1
Captain W Smith's Life Line 11st 12lbs..... Owner 2
Mr Marshall's Croagh Patrick 10st 5lbs.....Taylor 3
Major James' Gold Dust 10st 12lbs...Capt Bennett 4

Also ran.—Dart 10st 13lbs, Satara 9st 8lbs (carried 9st 12lbs), Grey Wolf 9st 6lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Shahzada, 2 to 1 Life Line, 3 to 1 Croagh Patrick, 6 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Shazada at once drew out and led from Gold Dust and Life Line and when coming round the last bend Life Line made a strong effort; Shazada going well kept his front position and won by two lengths; one length between next two. Time—1 min 5 secs.

THE GRIFFIN HANDICAP.

Captain Holden's Mousie 11st 5lbs .....Owner 1
Col Chesney's Kingston 11st 3lbs.....Capt Bennett 2
Thakore Sripal Singh's Silver II 10st 7lbs...Taylor 3

Also ran.—Nuggett 11st 7lbs, Penitence 10st 9lbs, Fortunate Lady 9st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against each Nuggett and Fortunate Lady, 3 to 1 Kingston, 4 to 1 Mousie and 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From the start Mousie jumped off in front and settled down with a clear lead from Kingston and Silver II, and despite their efforts in the run home Mousie won comfortably by two lengths. Half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 3 secs.

THE BARING PLATE.

Sirdar Jewansingh's Black Spot 10st 9lbs Mr Creek 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Sago 11st .....Capt Elgee 2
Body-Guard Polo Club's Tokani 10st 10lbs Capt Holder 3

Also ran.—Nigam 12st 1lb, Mahluxmi 11st 13lbs, Alice 8st 3lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Sago, 2 to 1 against Black Spot, 3 to 1 Tokani, 5 to 1 Alice, 6 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Sago and Nigam led out from Tokani, and shortly Black Spot displaced Nigam who fell back last and Black Spot soon after overhauling Sago broke to the front, followed by Sago and Tokani, and despite the two latters' efforts Black Spot won by a length; same distance dividing second and third. Time—54 secs.

THE KITCHENER CUP.

H E Lord Minto's Bahar 10st .....Capt Elgee 1
Captain Halden's Marengo 10st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Mr Fail's Chance 10st 4lbs.....Owner 3
Sirdar Jewansingh's The Ranger 12st 4lbs Mr Creek 4

Also ran.—Catapult 10st 4lbs, Mooslat 10st 3lb, Pardon 9st 9lbs, Croagh Patrick 7st 7lbs carried 8st 10lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against The Ranger, 3 to 1 Chance 4 to 1 Bahar and Marengo, 5 to 1 Mooslat, Pardon and Croagh Patrick, 10 to 1 Catapult.

The Race.—At the drop of the flag Bahar went to the front closely attended by Chance and The Ranger with Marengo lying fourth. After the half journey. The Ranger gave up his place and Chance for a brief space got up to Bahar's quarters with Marengo at their heels. Then turning to the last bend Bahar again held a clear lead with Chance and Marengo level behind him and in the run home they made a splendid effort but Bahar kept his position and won by a neck; a head between second and third, and half a length between third and fourth. Time—1 min 29 secs.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Ringfalka 10st 10lbs Mr Creek 1
Body-Guard Polo Club's Tokani 12st..Capt Holden 2
Mr Higgon's Wild Rose 11st 5lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Thelma 11st 8lbs, Mottisfont 8st 9lbs carried 9st 3lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Ringfalka, evens Wild Rose, 4 to 1 Tokani, 6 to 1 Thelma, 10 to 1 Mottisfont.

The Race.—Ringfalka rushed with a start and was soon joined by Wild Rose. Then two furlongs from home Ringfalka again held a slight advantage; then in the run home Tokani came with a strong run and though the overhauling Wild Rose could not get on terms with Ringfalka who won by a length; a neck dividing the second and third.

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

The first game in the above Tournament for boys under 18 years of age was played yesterday. Unfortunately the Education Society and "A" were drawn together and as a consequence play was rather uninteresting and very uneven. To make matters worse, several of the "A" team were away for the holidays. The first team won eventually by a large margin of 18 goals to nil, and should have more than a fair chance of repeating their last year's performance, though the Poona team is very strong.

The following are the drawings:—

Education Team	Education 18—0	Wed, 5th June	Saturday, 8th June
Education "A" Team			
Y. M. C. A.	Sat, 1st June		
Parsi Hockey Club			
St. Xavier's	Mon, 3rd June	Thurs, 6th June	
St. Mary's			
Bishop's High School	Tues, 4th June		
Albert Hockey Club			

During the game, balls were constantly being driven on to the field from the cricket nets ground. This should be put a stop to as the Tournament is not without interest to many.

The same ground as that used for the Aga Khan Tournament is being utilised.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW FASHIONS IN FOOT-WEAR

WITH the popular short skirts more than the usual attention is being paid to the dressing of the feet. Fashions in foot-wear have changed very much since last summer, and toes are more pointed, yet not noticeably so, the curve from the instep being much more gradual. Among the many dainty designs are the beautifull glossy black and golden brown shoes, which harmonize so well with a costume of any colour and of any style, and white antelope shoes for wearing with muslin frocks are greatly in favour and look very chic. These shoes have four buttoned straps and Louis XV. heels. The "Cromwell" shoe is another popular design, decorated with a square bronze buckle, and for country wear there is the Oxford shoe, with a slightly extended sole, a low heel, and a rounded toe with a straight tip across it. This shoe laces through three holes with a wide silk ribbon, which is tied at the top in a necktic bow. Another dainty shoe is the Gibson design, which comes in brown, green, mauve, and several other shades, including red. This shoe laces through three holes, with a wide silk ribbon, and it has the long vamp, the square out extension sole, and a military heel. One of the lasted novelties in shoe decoration is the leather butterfly bow, which may be of the same shade as the shoe, a trifle darker or even of a contrasting colour. Suede bows are also being used as a decoration, and they look most artistic.

NEW TRIMMINGS FOR LINENS.

Linen andjcotton soutache is being cleverly combined with hand embroidery, and this combination is obtaining striking effects on linen costumes, and some of the old tape braid trimmings are being introduced into the complicated trimming schemes of the lineric frocks, waving lines of the braid being associated with heavy lace and had embroidery with a most artistic effect. The new Swiss Latiste embroideries and combination embroideries and laces, etc., are marvels of design and Irish and filet lace combinations are prominent. Heavy Irish motifs enter into the finer laces and embroideries, Cluny is also a favourite lace, and the narrow real Cluny leadings and insertions are in great demand are the narrow crochet beadings, which though rather heavy, are used upon even the finest of batistes These little crocheted insertions give the effect of open stitchery done upon the material itself, and are extremely effective, whether used merely to outline seams and panels or elaborately-embroidered and lace-trimmed crowns, or as the sole relief upon simple muslin frocks or blouses, otherwise trimmed merely in tucks and frills. Ribbon is being used as a trimming with good results, and many blouses are being made of ribbon and lace exclusively. Princess gowns and skirts for young girls are made in this manner. The ribbon selected is usually some pastel shade of rather narrow satin ribbon, and the lace is Valenciennes. Inch-wide satin ribbon and Valenciennes lace make pretty berthes for either silk or lingerie blouses, and broad pieces of ribbon make excellent four in-hand ties, the ends being finished with lace and narrower ribbon. Fichu and pelerine collar effects fall in well with the sloping shoulder revival, and many of the pretty frocks of the season show arrangements of this kind. The friend taffetas fichu on a frock of the same colour, or on a frock dotted in the colour of the taffetas is very chic, and collar arrangements of heavy face produce good effects. A lovely deep collar on a frock of finely-tucked white marquise be, inset with fine lines of Valenciennes, was of heavy Irish crochet laid on supple peach pink satin ribbones drawn through little wreaths of roses, crossed in the front and brought round to form a girdle. Tassels of one kind and another figure rather prominently among the new trimmings, and fringes of silk and chenille are well liked,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, May 11.

Chief Boatswain J White has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet

Chief Boatswain J Barry has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet

WAR OFFICE, May 14.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen H J Scobell, C B, to be inspector of cavalry, vice Major-Gen, R S S Baden-Powell, C B, whose tenure has expired

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Major N B Heffernan, R A, to be a chief inspector, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed, vice Lieut-Col F F Minchin, R A, whose tenure has expired

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions—G J A C Viscount Ingestre, C H A Marquess of Anglesey

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

1st Royal Dragoons—E A R Rube, gentleman, to be second lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieut, W T Hodgson, appointed adjutant

10th Prince of Wale's Own Royal Hussars—Capt the Hon A Annesley to be adjutant, vice the Hon C B O Mitford, whose tenure has expired

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Capt W M Burrell retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt District Officer W H Rowley is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art, Supernumerary Capt District Officer T R Griffiths to be captain district officer, vice W H Rowley

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—S S Browne, vice R W Lamb C E Palmer, D S O, vice Brevet Major W R N Mzdosks, seconded G R V Kinsman, vice R W St L Gethin, seconded, The undermentioned captains to be adjutants:—R W Lamb, vice Capt S S Browne, who has vacated; T Bruce, vice Capt W O Holloway, who has vacated

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned captains are seconded: A J Thompson for service under the Colonial Office; A C S Ward Simpson for service on the Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—R F Lock, vice A J Thompson; J Chrystte, vice W N Budgen, appointed adjutant; Lieut R Hoskyn to be captain, vice H de L Walters, appointed instructor in gunnery second class. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H E Sewell, vice R B Tyrrell, seconded; T C Fraser, vice V M Allen, seconded Capt W E Budgen to be adjutant, vice Capt W B Anley, whose tenure has expired

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut H S J Streatfeild to be lieutenant, vice Lord H C Seymour, promoted

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Capt H B Dyson to be major, vice F L B Smith, deceased

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut A K M C W Savory to be adjutant, vice Capt F W Greatwood, whose tenure has expired

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut R E H Knox is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated to Nov 7, 1906—namely:—C C Norman, in succession to Brevet Col E S Bulfin, who holds a Staff appointment; C S Owen, vice C C Norman, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Lieut C I Stockwell to be captain in succession to Major H O S Calogan, who holds a Staff appointment; Second Lieut E C C Lloyd since deceased to be lieutenant, vice C E Owen The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—G P Hutton, to Dec 4 1906, vice E C C Lloyd, deceased; E R Kearsley, to Jan 12 1907 vice C I Stockwell; Supernumerary Lieut R L Lloyd to be lieutenant, vice C H Dale, resigned

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of Article 28a Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906:—W P Thompson, adjutant of Volunteers: W A C Kinsman, D S O, adjutant of Volunteers

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt E N L Brock retires on retired pay; Lieut C V Beresford is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut N A B Baillie-Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff; the restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut D C E ff Comyn is vice N A B Baillie-Hamilton, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of April 19, 1907

The Royal North Lancashire Regt—Major R R Feilden retires on retired pay; Capt T H O'Brien to be major, vice R R Feilden

The Manchester Regt—Lieut H Ellershaw is seconded for service on the Staff

The Highland Light Inf—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—C T Martin, from half-pay, to complete establishment G H Walker, vice W B G Bridge, seconded

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut C J Hay resigns his commission

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut R J Waller to be lieutenant on augmentation

MEMORANDA.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col H Montgomery Campbell half pay retires on retired pay. The undermentioned lieutenant colonels are granted the local rank of colonel while employed with the Egyptian Army:—J Asser, B E Bernard C M G

The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of captain while employed as company commanders in the King's African Rifles—Lieut J F S Gordon, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt; Lieut L Aylmer, the King's Royal Rifle Corps. The undermentioned quatermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—J Kelly, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; D G Andrews, the Hampshire Regt.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pydhonwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramabpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	4
Total.....	8	5	66
Total plague deaths to date..	140,956		
Same date last year	26	34	180

FROM a contemporary:—A ticket collector on a northern railway obtained leave to go and get married. He was given a pass for the journey there and back. On the return journey, being rather flustered, the bridegroom pulled out his marriage certificate instead of the railway pass, and showed it to the ticket collector. The latter, a Scot, looked long at the certificate in perplexity, and then said: "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang weary journey, but no' on the Caledonian line,!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scalda, 3,438 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Musician, 3,046 tons, Captain G Woolfenden, arrived in harbour on the 30th May, with a cargo of sugar.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A Newbey, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

The Shah S N Co's steamer Xema, 446 tons, Captain D Mahomed, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 959 tons, Captain J F Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain P Bavissich, will sail today for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain W E Jenkins, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shahnoor, 2,783 tons, Captain W R Foster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 19th May, with a general cargo, and 266 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra 3,934 tons, Captain G J Goss, will sail today for Antwerp &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Cutbush, Mr Paterson, Mr McConebie, Mr DaCosta, Mr Robertson, Mr Jacob and 5 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr H S Black .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 30.

Beme	1899	Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Barbara	2544	Jones	K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverdale	3140	Fullerton	K N & Co
City of Vienna	2977	Morrison	K Nixon & Co
Chychosa	3385	Stevenson	M M & Co
Historian	4404	Valiant	K Nixon & Co
Hydra	831	Kinsbonn	P P O & Co
Islanda	3361	Peck	M M & Co
Lowoo	1817	Bunel	Swadeshi S N Co
Lloga	938	Rickford	M M & Co
Lackawanna	3468	Grey	Standarn Old Co
New bridge	2397	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961	Abbott	M M & Co
Norbudda	1699	Williams	M Mackenzie & Co
Nuddea	1944	Wil-her	M M & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	P & O Co
Para	2436	Dagge	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shanjehan	2966	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scalda	3438	Brown	M M & Co
Warora	2565	Kedslie	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London P & O Co
Canning			G Jivaji

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Muke Maru	2086	Horton	Kobe	5-6	N Y Kaisha
O & R	Singapore	2786	Williams	Hull	1-6	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4110	Campbell	K'chi	5-6	K N & Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	1-6	M M & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	K'chi	25-5	Shah S N Co
K	Quilon	4942	Anderson	Hamburg	5-6	M M & Co
M	Bundesrath	1136	Grieve	Durban	6-6	A Stiranes
N	Greenwich	1863	Adshead	Garston	6-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	2533	Jones	A'mouth	7-6	W & A G & Co
P	Parenfels	3467	Engelli	K'chi	1-6	Glade & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	5-6	B & P S N Co
R	Mohammadi	1262	Dexter	Red Sea Ports	5-6	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	L'pool	15 6 K N & Co
2	Clan Grant	2504	Alxendra	A'mouth	15-6 W & A G & Co
3	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	Dunkirk	1-6 P M & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	5-6 E L & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Tarn	K'chi	2-6 F Muir & Co
6	Africa	2565	Povisich	Trieste	1-6 A L S N Co
7	Venetia	2133	McGorran	Trieste	2-6 T M & Co
8	New Orleans	2262	Key	Genoa	5-6 W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Thistil	4286	Baker	Hull	2-6 W & A G & Co
10&11	Colobaria	3436	LeGrand	Rangoon	7-6 M M & Co
16	Ras Dara	3831	Cambridge	Dieppe	2-6 W & A G & Co

Dry Dock Steam

Tug Burma	96	Sk Alli	G M Jiwaji

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Musician s	Woolfenden	Mauritius, May 20
31	Shahnoor s	Foster	Jeddah, May 19
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, May 26
	Scalda s	Brown	Rangoon, May 19

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Dwarka s	Hirst	Karachi
	Islami s	Newbey	Singapore
	Hoseinee s	Jenkins	Persian Gulf
	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Africa, Bavisich, for Trieste, &c.
" Chupra, Goss, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer for London, &c.
" Berlin, for Hamburg, Marseilles, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
27	Clan Ross	Pondicherry
27	Bangala	Negapatam
28	Jelinga	London
28	Gwalior	Rangoon
28	Sirdhana	Calcutta
23	Sutherland	Calcutta
23	Lindenfels	Antwerp

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

29	Shahnasir	Cocanada
June		
1	Nurani	Calcutta
3	Umhloti	Natal
3	Clan Cumming	Coast
5	Nizam	Bombay
6	Umzinto	Calcutta
10	Clan Murray	Liverpool
18	Prome	Cocanada
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peninsular s—119 bales skins and hides, W & A Graham and Co; 26 casks condiments N K Jassawalla; 2,391 cwts myrabollams, 60 bales hemp, Ebj Oomersey, 130 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 100 cwts horns, M Jamal 57 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co; 25 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 20 cases condiments D Dadabhoy; 116 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey, 30 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 5 bales skins Kahn and Khan; 5 bales skins, B Esmail, 11 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 cases bristles Schroder Smidt and Co; 12 bales skins, H N M H Esaac, 250 cwts goa kajoo, R Jeewandas; 96 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Nanses; 22 bales skins and hides Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Singapore s—400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 20,475 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

John Hardie s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

John Hardie s—248 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

Florida s—311 cwts gum, G Tajpal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros, 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 488 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, N Lalloobhai; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—362 cwts bone senews, R Kaderbhoy: 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 332 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,631 cwts rapeseed, 162 cwts poppy seed, 1,629 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Quilca s—770 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 35 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales twist, and 937 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 170 bales cottonfly J C Todiwalla, 1,375 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Company.

Berlin s—1,375 bales cotton, 9,000 cwts rapeseed, 400 cwts fennugree, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—15 cwts gum, A H Mawjee and Co; 570 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

New Orlans s—750 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 160 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

Berlin s—150 bales cotton 6,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brother

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—851 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co; 600 bales cotton, A Blaschck and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Muke Maru s—150 bales cotton Tata and Co,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Indigestion, Neuralgia, Headaches, and Nervous Ailments—

Probably nothing tests a woman's patience so much as teaching a class of small children. Their natural restlessness and wandering attention require such persistent 'checking' that the teacher's nerves begin to chafe and tire of being so actively concentrated upon the same task, and the result is an attack of neuralgia or headache. This is well illustrated in a letter from Mrs. E. Thompson, headmistress at the School House, Corringham, who found that having to force the nerves to work beyond their capacity, invariably produced Neuralgia, Indigestion, and a train of nervous ailments which she could only remedy by taking a course of Phosferine. Conscious of her many responsibilites as a schoolmistress, Mrs Thompson works with more than ordinary zeal, and thus experienced those numbing headaches so familiar to all brain workers, until she discovered in Phosferine a perfect preventive of all such nerve disorders, and a tonic which stores up energy in readiness for all demands.

How to prevent and remedy them.

Mrs. E. Thompson, School House, Corringham, writes:—"I consider Phosferine one of the finest of medicines. We are never without it, and use it not only for Indigestion, Neuralgia, and Nervous Ailments, but in the case of any ordinary headache (with which we are troubled), find nearly always almost immediate relief. I have recommended it to many friends each of whom testify to the great benefit derived."—Nov. 27, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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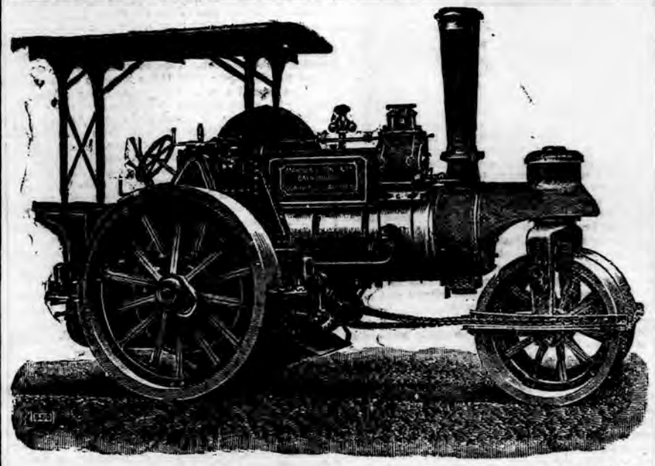

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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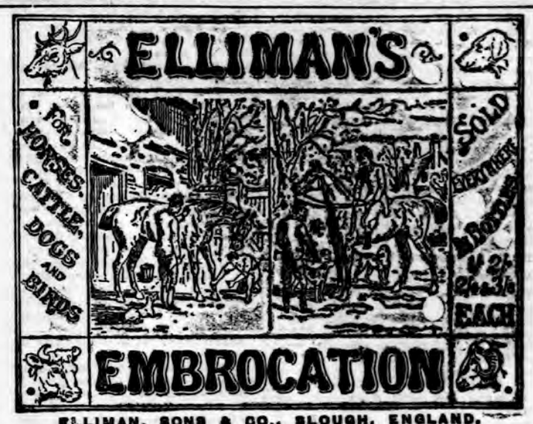

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irrit

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 17.

OUR ROYAL HOUSES.

The fates smile benevolently upon the young King and Queen of Spain. They are blessed where the royal houses of Holland, Austria, Belgium, and Roumania, to say nothing of doubtful successions in Oriental countries, are lacking. A frightful tragedy deprived Austria-Hungary of her Crown Prince, a tragedy so terrible that a royal hand penned the message: "It were better that anything should be thought than that the truth should be known." Italy had to wait eight years before her Crown Prince was born: Russia was kept in suspense for ten years before the advent of the Czarevitch turned the hearts of the nation to their Empress. For the sake of a royal man-child a nation will forgive much in its parents. An heir would have saved King Alexander and Queen Draga, have kept them alive upon the Servian throne. The absence of an heir to a crown has sadly altered the course of history.

IN QUEST OF AN HEIR.

Had Josephine borne Napoleon an heir history of French and, indeed, all Europe must have been very different. In the hours of triumph after Wagram Napoleon realised that, had the young German fanatic who had come to attempt his life been successful in his mission, on thrust from that vulgar kitchen knife which the lad concealed would have shattered all the glories whose fashioning had caused such rivers of blood to flow. He resolved upon the divorce of Josephine. He would take as his wife a Princess, and found a dynasty. Whom should he marry? Should it be a Princess of the Russian royal house or a Princess of another. He slept in the palace of the man whom he had but newly reconquered, the Emperor of Austria, and slept, as fate would have it, in the very room in which the heir for whom he prayed was destined to die! Under the roof of the son of the Cæsare he resolved to marry that man's daughter. A little while earlier she had heard that the tide of battle had turned against the French, and had written to her father: "We have heard with great joy that Napoleon was present at the battle which was lost. If he would only lose his head as well!" The writer of the words became, ten months after the French troops entered Vienna as conquerors, the bride of the man for whose death she now wished.

THE FLOWER-STREWN ABYSS.

She was the granddaugher of Marie Antoinette, and by his marriage to her Napoleon believed it would be the salvation of France. A man wiser in the matter than himself had pointed to a Russian marriage, foreseeing renewed hostilities with either Austria or Russia. Napoleon, he said, knew his way to Vienna; he doubted whether he knew the road to St. Petersburg. Napoleon chose, to find, as he afterwards said, that the marriage was but an abyss strewn with flowers. The marriage led inevitably to the calamitous Russian campaign, and to the break-up of his Empire. His ruin began with his marriage to the Princess who was to be the mother of his child. All France acclaimed the union with joy, which was eclipsed only by the birth of the heir.

THE KING OF ROME.

The night before the child was born the great bell of Notre-Dame and all the bells of all the other churches summoned the faithful to prayer. They prayed throughout the night for the mother and her child. Napoleon suffered more in those long hours of anxiety than he suffered when he saw his Empire crumbling about him. But he was firm with those in attendance upon the Empress. "Come, come," he said to Dr. Dubois, who was greatly agitated, "do not lose your head. Save the mother; think only of her. Imagine that you are attending the wife of a shopkeeper in the Rue St. Denis." At last the danger passed. The child, supposed to be dead, breathed, and 101 guns thundered forth to Paris the news that the Emperor had a son. A daring aeronaut scattered bulletins from her balloon; couriers carried the news far and wide across Europe, and soon France and Austria were one crash of bells and thunder of guns. It was the proudest, happiest day in the life of Napoleon, and the most censorious of historians does not begrudge him that short hour of felicity, and is glad that he could not then pierce the vale to see the grim beyond.

NAPOLEON IV.

Seven children were born in the course of fifty years of last century, each of whom in turn seemed destined to occupy the French throne; not one of whom was allowed to possess it. The seventh was the son of Napoleon III. and the Lady of Sorrows who for the days of more than a generation has made her home in this land. The birth of the Prince Imperial was a time of no less anxiety than that of the child who should have been Napoleon II. The officials of state whose duty it was to be present waited in solemn conclave from noon until one o'clock the next morning, dispersing then in despair of receiving happy tidings. But at last the good news came, and the usual 101 guns renewed the rejoicings to which Paris had given herself over forty years before. Three years had elapsed since the marriage, and France had seen in Eugenie another Josephine. Unexpected happiness had, therefore, come to the nation. That very day the Municipal Council of Paris voted 200,000 francs for a feasting of the poor, and Napoleon III. gave five times the sum. Here was his happiest day, and the proclamation which he issued, though subsequent events have given it a diabolically ironic turn, seemed at the time the most striking and impressive document to which he had ever set his hand.

AN AERIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Brennan's railway scheme is the newest, but it is not the most startling of modern proposals. Quite a recent one of German origin suggests the employment of a balloon for motive power. The railway is for mountain climbing. The ordinary rails used for such purposes are to be employed, and the train to run upon them as similar trains run. The balloon is to be attached by cable to the fore part of the train, and, instead of floating off free when let go, carries the train up the mountain-side as itself ascends. How the train is to come down, dragging its motive power after it, to be ready for another journey up, does not appear from the brief description sent over to this country.

DEVELOPING A TOY.

If Mr. Brennan's mono-rail scheme when applied to a train of ordinary proportions proves as successful as it is in model, he will have developed from a scientific toy one of the biggest engineering triumphs on record. Nobody could say without vast research who really invented the gyroscope, the instrument which gives Mr. Brennan's railway its balance. It seems to have been in existence since the end of the eighteenth century, but whether the credit for the invention belongs to the Germans or the French authorities are not agreed. It has done important work in the way of improving our means of making astronomical observations at sea, and Foucault employed it, after his pendulum experiments, in demonstrating the rotation of the earth. Generally speaking, however, it has been a plaything, spun to puzzle children, and never suggesting to the scores of thousands of people who have possessed it the immense potentialities it possesses for practical purposes.

MANY MONO-RAILS.

The idea of the mono-rail itself is a good deal older than many of us imagine. Bnt previous experiments have been in the direction of the suspension principle. The rail has been overhead with the cars depending from wheels running upon the cables or rails. Much has been written of the railway built upon this plan linking the two German towns of Elberfeld and Barmen, but there is a similar thing in Ireland, running between Ballybunnion and Listowel. It differs in principle from the German system only in that the motive power employed is steam instead of electricity. The mono-rail of this type like the railway proper had its origin in a primitive example. More than four score years ago a brickmaker at Cheshunt named Gibbs laid down or rather hung up, a line of railway for the purpose of conveying his bricks across the Marsh to the river Lea for shipment. The opening ceremony was quite an ambitious undertaking. The railway carried passengers as well as freight in cars devoted solely to distinguished guests and in others which had visitors in the upper part of the vehicles and bricks under neath. The whole train was drawn by a single horse.

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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

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Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. SIMMSON, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

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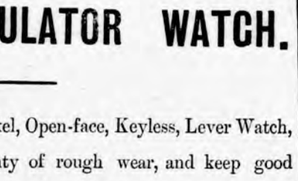

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GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ¼ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

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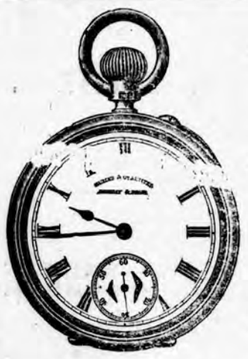
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ½ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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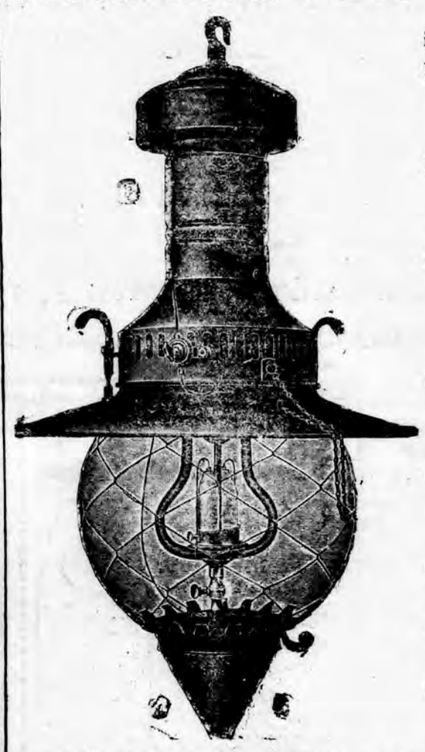

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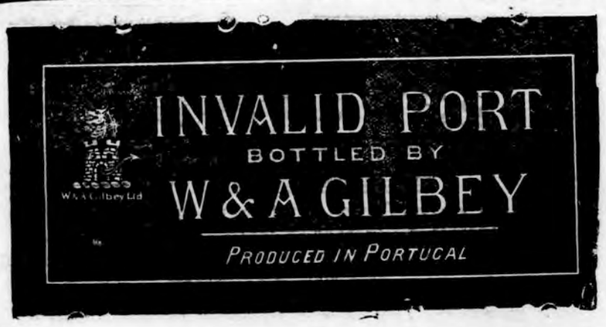

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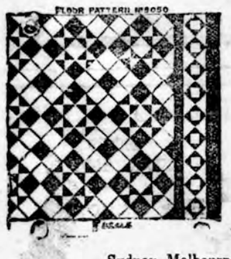

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